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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

War Debts Talk Rocks W. E. C.

Americans Withhold Speeches

Pegging Process Is Difficult

Austria Arrests Nazi Chief

Roosevelt Threatens Vet Veto

Roumania Sees States Unite

THE World Economic Conference endeavors to steady itself on a forward course after the unexpected interjection of disturbing war debts into its opening session by Prime Minister MacDonald. Reports state that London makes a proposal to Washington of 10 per cent on the June 15 payment and that Washington rejects. This is the familiar Lausanne figure, previously offered and declined. The great wheat-growing nations disappoint the conference by showing no readiness to make a quick crop restriction agreement. Pegging the dollar and pound proves slow business. Discouragement lifts its head. But the 168 delegates of the 66 nations know the charge that is on them. Democratic nations must show that they can settle their hard problems—Otherwise Fascism or Communism may step in and take control.

¶ The tabooed subject of war debts being pushed forward by most of the speakers on the conference's second day, the United States delegates refrain from speaking. Secretary of State Hull, instead of making the opening address, remains at his hotel in close touch with Washington. Gen. Jan Smuts of South Africa says the Lausanne conference laid the gravest responsibility where it belongs—on the shoulders of the United States. And it fails to fall into line. Many applaud him. Premier Daladier of France attacks America's unstable monetary position. Guido Jung of Italy also sharply criticizes America—The American delegation is learning the meaning of plain speech.

¶ Britain and the United States continue their efforts to stabilize the pound and dollar. As the World Economic Conference moves along, one group of Americans led by Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank sits in with Montagu Norman, director, and others at the Bank of England, while a group headed by Professor Sprague confers with Sir Charles Leith-Ross and others at the Treasury. The Americans are reported to have offered to stabilize around $4 to the pound, with rejection by the British and an offer of about $3.60. Later rumors have Britain offering better terms. Meanwhile the dollar in London fluctuates 6½ points—This is the very kind of frivolity that makes pegging imperative.

¶ Austria arrests Theodore Habicht, German member of the Reichstag and long leader of the Austrian National Socialists. Many other arrests of prominent Nazis and seizure of Nazi brown houses follow disorders and bombing of the parliament building at Vienna and bombings at Innsbruck. The Nazis have won over many people to Hitler and union with Germany on the plea that they are fighting to save their race from materialistic Jews, Marxism and egotistical foreign enemies. Premier Dollfuss in London says he will quickly purge Austria—But observers see the Nazis headed for victory.

¶ Washington follows a tense day on Capitol Hill as Congress endeavors to wind up its session. Pressure on the members from war veteran sources causes them to make strong efforts to boost veterans' appropriations. The Cutting-Steiwer amendment would cut down the President's economies by $100,000,000. To halt the boosters the President tells leaders he can make no more concessions on veterans' amounts and that if the sum agreed on is raised he will veto the bill and appeal to the country over the radio—And the congressmen return to their efforts to find a way out.

¶ Roumania hears 10 agricultural states of eastern and southeastern Europe declare themselves. Concluding a convention in Bucharest, they decide to act as a unit at the W. E. C., which they ask to arrange preferential tariffs so they can sell their full agricultural surpluses to the industrial states. They urge abolition of quotas, artificial trade restrictions and war debts, scaling down of private debts and better prices. If the W. E. C. fails them, these 10 grain states have a plan—They will hold as a unit and make buying countries meet their price.

¶ President Roosevelt faces a busy summer exercising his dictatorial powers. He must supervise reduction of planting acreage and levy a tax on the processors of products. He must fix hours and wages for industrial employees under licensing and approve modes of competition, modifying or suspending anti-trust laws. He must fix pensions for war veterans, regulate federal employees' wages, fix the gold content of the dollar, tinker tariffs, pass on air mail contracts and regulate service charges, regulate gold possession. He will spend $250,000,000 on the Civilian Conservation Corps, buy up $3,000,000,000 in federal obligations, issue as much in new currency, and spend up to $3,300,000,000 on public works—After that he may take time off to play around or sail a boat.

Returns to Premiership Of Spanish Cabinet

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

MANUEL AZANA

Coalition Cabinet Formed in Spain By Premier Azana

Left Strength Is Increased and President Zamora's Prestige Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, June 13—Considerable political confusion exists over the appointment of the new Azana Cabinet. The Ministry is practically the same as before, but Leftist tendencies are even more pronounced.

Señor Manuel Azana, the Premier, retains the War Ministry. The Socialist ministers continue in their old posts, and the Federal Party has won one portfolio. Señor Azana has come out of the crisis with flying colors, and President Zamora's personal prestige is seriously affected. His effort to halt popular discontent with the Government by modifying the Cabinet apparently has been unsuccessful.

Neither the leaders of Right Wing parties nor conservative public opinion have manifested outstanding vigor in demanding a change in the government, which now continues along the Left path Señor Azana has been following the last 18 months. The new Cabinet is as follows:

Premier, and Minister of War, Manuel Azana.
Minister of the Interior, Santiago Casares.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fernando de los Rios.
Minister of Finance, Augustin Vinuales.
Minister of Public Instruction, Francisco Barnes.
Minister of Public Works, Indalecio Prieto.
Minister of Labor, Francisco Largo Caballero.
Minister of Agriculture, Marcelino Domingo.
Minister of Commerce, Jose Franchy Roca.
Minister of the Navy, Luis Companys.
Minister of Justice, Alvaro Albornoz.

Spanish Fliers Met With Enthusiasm At Havana Airport

HAVANA, June 13 (AP)—Capt. Mariano Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar, whose 4500-mile flight from Seville, Spain, to Camaguey, Cuba, set a north Atlantic record Sunday, were greeted in Havana late yesterday by a wildly enthusiastic crowd.

They brought their transatlantic plane Cuatro Vientos down on Columbia airfield at 5:13 p. m., eastern standard time, 2 hours and 53 minutes after taking off from Camaguey on a leisurely flight.

Fliers Land in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 13 (AP)—Capt. J. Errol Boyd and two companions landed safely today in Port-au-Prince from St. Marc, Haiti, where motor trouble forced them down last night after flying 2471 miles non-stop from New York. They were unhurt and the plane was undamaged. They planned to fly back to New York Thursday, whence they took off Sunday on their good-will journey.

Mattern Leaves Siberia

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern started for home today, braving head winds on his takeoff from Khabarovsk, Siberia, for Nome, Alaska, one of the most arduous laps of his flight around the globe.

He started for American soil just nine days, six hours, and 54 minutes after leaving New York on the first solo attempt to circle the world. He left at 10:15 p. m., Monday, Moscow time (2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Monday).

British Society Issues Gospel in 665 Tongues

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Scriptural passages written in 665 languages and dialects are contained in "The Gospel in Many Tongues," recently reissued here by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

When the society was founded in 1804, the number of different languages was only 72. Nearly 400,000,000 books have been sent all over the world during the last 128 years by the society. No language, it is said, has yet been found into which it is impossible to translate the Gospel.

Wages Lag Behind Price Rises, But Faster Step Is Forecast

Government Statistics Indicate Commodity Prices Have Advanced Every Week Since March 4—Some Firms Already Are Increasing Wages

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—Statistics gathered here show that wage levels are failing to keep pace with the recent three-months commodity price rises, and already talk is being revived in the capital of the "new poor."

Depreciation of the dollar means that the wage earner and salaried man can buy less and less with his fixed income. For the first time in history the President will be given the power to force an increase in wages through the agency of the industrial control bill, soon to be enacted. Mr. Roosevelt is already committed to a policy of making wages keep step with price advances and Washington expects affirmative action soon to carry through this aspect of the New Deal.

Some firms are already increasing wages to accompany advacing prices. General Motors has announced a prospective 5 per cent advance to all workers, believed already to affect about 130,000. All divisions of Fisher Body Corporation have jumped wages 5 per cent. Officials of the United States Labor Department, questioned here, say wage advances have recently occurred in the textile and boot and shoe industries. Newspapers also announce a forthcoming 10 per cent increase by the United States Steel Corporation, and other advances.

Shows a Time-Lag

However, the record of every past rapid upswing in prices shows a time-lag between prices and wages so that masses of workers find the economic balance tipped against them as the dollar depreciates. Short of drastic action by President Roosevelt there seems every reason for supposing a similar sequel will follow the present advance in prices, if continued.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices shows that—with one exception—prices have advanced every week since March 4, when they were at the bottom of the three-year depression. According to Dr. Ernest A. Tupper, chief of the division of economic research, United States Department of Commerce, the country is now experiencing the most pronounced and widespread price rise since 1929.

Since March 4 wholesale prices have jumped 7 per cent, an extraor-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Solomon Case Shows National Crime Problem

Five Days Taken in the 'Rounding Up' of 12 Men for Jury

Freed at last from the same public apathy which has handicapped the administration of justice throughout the United States, a jury has finally been assembled in Boston to serve in a murder trial of nation-wide significance.

After a delay of nearly a week, due to the reluctance of an unprecedented number of citizens to serve as jurors, the State today began to offer evidence in the trial of John J. Burke, Frank Karlonas and John T. O'Donnell, defendants, before Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau in the Suffolk Superior Court. The men are charged with the slaying of Charles ("King") Solomon, one-time reputed overlord of Boston racketeers.

Court officials agree that nothing in the annals of the courts of Suffolk County surpasses the wholesale evasion of jury duty which has impeded the opening of the Solomon trial.

Nearly 350 men were summoned as prospective jurors and nearly five full court days were required before 12 men could be assembled to serve the cause of justice. Out of 90-odd men questioned during the first day's proceedings only one was selected for the jury.

Evaded Obligation

By the simple subterfuge of professing opposition to capital punishment, citizens have evaded their obligation to the community with a monotonous similarity of excuses that has taxed the patience and the dignity of the court.

The real reason for this widespread reluctance to serve on the Solomon jury, county and court officials attribute to the protracted confinement and discomfort of a midsummer session anticipated by the majority of prospects summonsed for duty, rather than to fear of violent reprisals on the part of gangsters. Not until the City Council of Boston was convened last Thursday in an emergency session and by the mandate of the court compelled to select a panel was the way finally opened for completion of a jury.

By the time the Suffolk County jury lists had been exhausted with the Solomon jury still two members shy of completion, the tempo of the daily press had aroused the pitch of public suspense to a point which made earlier day-to-day reports of police activities leading to the apprehension of the murder suspects seem relatively insignificant.

With the obtaining of 12 citizens willing to assume the duty of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 13, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
Your New England Caravan 4
Chess 6
The Home Forum 7
"The saving Principle"
[With French Translation]
Progress in Education 8
Home Building and Gardening 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Yes, the people have a voice in things. One of the large film-producing companies in Britain has recently ruled that in future the dialogue of its talkies must be kept free from profanity. Read the editorial "The Demand for Decency."

The world's first coeducational college was established just 100 years ago. Read "Oberlin Greets New Century" on the Progress in Education page.

Does your lawn have some bare spots? Methods of eliminating the cause are outlined in "Do Your Lawn Patching Now" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

The Letter Puzzle on the inside back page looks simple. But try to do it!

And Things to Come

The ninth article in "Your New England Caravan" is scheduled for tomorrow.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," an adventure with Mr. Scroggins, "Come, Play," and more Ad-O-Grams.

Bamboo Forests Urged as Solution Of Pulp Problem

Pacific Science Congress Hears Wood Has Been Thoroughly Tested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 13—Bamboo forests of the tropics may hold the ultimate solution of the pulp manufacturers' problem of future supply according to Mr. M. P. Bhargava of the Imperial Forest Research Institute, India, who spoke before the Pacific Science Congress yesterday.

Mr. Bhargava said that bamboo had been thoroughly tested in Indian laboratories and had been found suitable for pulp and cellulose requirements if the coniferous forests were threatened with extinction within 40 or 50 years as some authorities contended.

The pulp industry could depend on the bamboo forests, said Mr. Bhargava. Not only was there an inexhaustible supply of bamboo but the present crop could be reproduced in much less time than is required to grow a coniferous forest.

Alien Plan

Consideration was given to the advisability of introducing plants and animals of one part of the world into another. Most speakers were of the opinion that the disadvantages outweighed the advantages. Government regulation of such movements was urged by one delegate.

Men are largely dependent for food and clothing on certain plants and animals which have become domesticated during the progress of civilization, pointed out Dr. R. M. Anderson of the National Museum, Ottawa. "In order to retain this type of culture it is necessary for these plants and animals to accompany man on his migrations.

Dr. Campbell gave a striking example of the effect of introducing new plant life. "The Hawaiian Islands," he said, "have an extremely specialized native vegetation. Some alien plants were introduced by the first Polynesian immigrants, and many more by the white colonists some of which have become completely naturalized. The native vegetation has been greatly reduced as the result of cultivation and the ravages of cattle and goats."

Destruction of Species

In addition to the classic example of the rabbits in Australia, Mr. E. Cheel, Government botanist of Sydney, described the results of introduction of new plant life in the subcontinent. Much destruction of native species of flora is and has been taking place, he stated, because certain species are commercially valuable but more extensively because their habitat is wanted for cultivation.

California's experience with alien animal life, has not been happy, all things considered, said Dr. Tracy I. Storer of the University of California's college of agriculture.

Dr. H. U. Sverdrup of Bergen, Norwegian oceanographer, told the congress that a clearly defined "river of the sea" extends across the Pacific Ocean.

In the Atlantic, he said, there are four current systems above each other; the warm water circulation in the upper layers; the current of low salinity in the intermediate layers; the relatively warm and saline deep currents and the cold bottom currents carrying water of Arctic and Antarctic origin toward the equator.

A layer of minimum salinity is found all over the Pacific Ocean, for which reason no direct communication between the upper layers and the deep water existed, Dr. Sverdrup said. In the upper layers a counter-clockwise circulation was found in the south Pacific and a clockwise movement in the north Pacific. The two currents were separated, he said, by what he described as a narrow equatorial counter-current, which runs with great velocity toward the west, like "a river in the sea," across the entire Pacific.

Roosevelt Signs Home Mortgage Relief Measure

Act Designed to Lower the Rates and Save Homes From Foreclosure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13 — While Congress was striving to put the finishing touches on the National Industrial Recovery Bill, the veterans allowance and other legislation, President Roosevelt today signed the $2,000,000,000 home mortgage relief bill, designed to lower mortgage interest rates and save homes threatened with foreclosure over the country. Homes not exceeding $20,000 in value can be dealt with under the bill with a loan not to exceed $14,000 on any one home.

A brief ceremony accompanied the signature of the momentous bill at the White House. Sponsors of the measure were with Mr. Roosevelt as he signed his name.

"I appeal to mortgage creditors," the President said, "and all others who have claims against home owners and ask them, until full opportunity has been given to make effective the refinancing provisions of the Home Mortgage Act, that they abstain from bringing foreclosure proceedings and that they abstain from seeking to dispossess the home owners who are in debt to them."

The bill sets up a huge home-loan corporation designed to relieve the home owner burdened by excessive debt. The plan calls for relief primarily in emergency cases, and only on mortgages where the prospect of eventual repayment is reasonably good. Second mortgages, and first mortgages regarded as excessive in comparison with value of property are barred by the bill.

The new law provides for establishment of a corporation with a capital of $200,000,000, which may issue $2,000,000,000 of bonds and exchange them for mortgages. The interest on bonds is 4 per cent and is guaranteed by the Government, but the principal is not to be so guaranteed. The mortgages taken over would be the assets of the corporation, against which the bonds would be issued.

The principal procedure is an exchange of mortgages for bonds of the corporation and the making of new mortgages. The limit of such refinancing is fixed at 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property, or a maximum of $14,000, whichever is the lower. Loans on homes for not more than four families are permitted. A three-year moratorium on principal payments is provided.

In addition to the straight exchange of bonds for a mortgage, the corporation could make cash loans to pay overdue taxes, maintenance and repair expenses, but only on property that is not otherwise encumbered with debt. The theory is that a home owner who had paid all but 25 per cent of the value of his home might be faced with foreclosure, and his mortgage holder might refuse to exchange the mortgage for bonds, so as to take back the property at a profit. Accordingly, cash loans may be made where the mortgage is not more than 4 per cent of the value of the house. This is the only part of the measure under which the home owner may force the mortgage holder to take action he does not wish to take.

In a typical refinancing program the home owner whose mortgage has been refinanced would pay about $8 per $1000 of debt per month. An owner with a $5000 mortgage would pay $40 a month on interest and principal under a 15-yea- amortization program.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Your Economic Conference

Your money has no fixed exchange value in other moneys . . . In Britain the pound buys almost the same quantity of food as it did in March . . . But it won't buy the same quantity of dollars . . . From $3.50 it has careered up to $4.20 . . . The same gyrations you note in the market quotations of all currencies.

The reason is that most of the currencies of the world have slipped their anchors from gold . . . They are all adrift . . . All transactions between nations are at the mercy of these fluctuating currencies.

Your trade with other nations feels this separation of currencies from gold . . . World trade is down to 35 per cent of its pre-slump total . . . Going down to zero, says a League of Nations committee.

The United States exports normally less than 10 per cent of its production. But that is an average figure. In particular commodities which dominate particular sections of the country the ratio is much higher. Of cotton, 54 per cent is exported. Of lard, 33 per cent goes abroad. The great rise of the automobile industry is due in great part to foreign takings.

Texas complains. The West is restive. Detroit is shaken.

How is it that economic intercourse is frustrated by the lack of a standard of value linking your currency with your neighbor's? Ask your friend, the business man.

No exporter knows how much in his own currency he will obtain on a cargo of cotton or copper or lard . . . The profit may ooze away before the boat reaches the other side . . . Red ink may have to be used in the exporter's ledger . . . World trade is reduced to mere speculation.

Debts cannot be paid when trade is in such a fix. More than $25,000,000,000 is owing to Americans. Bondholders form protective committees.

The situation, if long continued, would split the world into economic compartments. Each would try to be sufficient unto itself. Where the resources did not exist for this, blocs of nations would develop new economic unities, exclusive and possibly hostile.

The World Monetary and Economic Conference is destined to halt this trend to economic isolation. It hopes to build from the ground up. So its chief task is to re-create a common standard of value. Preliminary talks among statesmen show that it is hoped to give gold that proud position again.

Probably the trek back will be in stages. The pound and the dollar will first be re-related. If their relation can be reëstablished off gold, then the basis will be laid for reëstablishment on gold. And other currencies will then fall into line.

Your money will then become international money again—exchangeable in stable terms with other moneys because it will have been given a common yardstick . . . And the bonds of brotherhood will have been tightened.

'Peggers' of Dollar and Pound

Upper Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone. Upper Right—© Harris & Ewing. Lower Left—Keystone. Lower Right—Acme P. & A.

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES DOMINATES CONFERENCE

Prominent in London Financial Negotiations (Reading Across From Left to Right) Are: GEORGE L. HARRISON, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; MONTAGU NORMAN, Governor of the Bank of England; SIR ROBERT KINDERSLEY, a Director of the Bank of England; JAMES P. WARBURG, Financial Adviser to American Delegation.

Hitlerite Leader In Austria Seized After Bombings

Wave of Violence Brings Move to Oust Fascist Agitators

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 13—Herr Theodore Habicht, German subject and member of the Reichstag in Berlin, who has long served as the real chief of the Austrian National Socialists, and who has managed that movement here, has just been arrested. Austrian state police forced their way into Herr Habicht's dwelling where he was claiming extraterritoriality and had barricaded himself in. Another of the Austrian Nazi leaders who was in Herr Habicht's house with him, was also arrested.

The German legation here claims that Herr Habicht was an official German press attaché and as such was not subject to Austrian laws, but the Dollfuss Government never recognized the appointment.

Many prominent Vienna National Socialist leaders have been taken to the police station for questioning.

The Government announces that all public officials are forbidden to be

Washington Hears Report of Partial British Payment

Administration Expected Reject Stipulations for Later Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—A verbal offer on the British debt settlement is generally believed to have been conveyed to the American Government by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, at a conference today with Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State. Both officials were reticent, but agreed debts had been discussed. Sir Ronald, on leaving the State Department, pointed out that two more days still remain before the payment falls due.

No formal note had been received this morning by the American Government, it was learned authoritatively. With the sudden injection of debt talks at the London conference and with Senators still in session at the Capitol, champing at the bit to take up the debt matter following "international pay day" on June 15, the subject suddenly achieved major interest.

Very little new light was thrown on the subject, however. It is understood that Great Britain seeks to make partial payment of the $75,950,000 which falls due this week, while asking that negotiations be instituted for a final settlement.

The Administration is likely to take partial settlement, it is said here, provided the strings tied to the money do not bind Mr. Roosevelt to a rigid course of action in later dealings. It is generally assumed the French will repeat their default of last December.

It was made clear here emphatically today that Mr. Roosevelt proposes to let the news of the London conference come from London itself rather than Washington. Interpretations of the American position from the White House would weaken the American delegation's position, it is argued. The delegation has been well schooled in the whole subject and actual "classes," it is revealed, have been held for the instruction of individual members to make them cognizant of the American attitude.

Downing Street Awaits Definite Debt Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13 — An atmosphere of apprehensive expectation pervaded Downing Street throughout this afternoon on the subject of the war debt payment due the day after tomorrow.

Already by 5 o'clock—noon American time—four messages had been received from the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and replied to. Yet it was still uncertain whether the statement Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to make to the House of Commons today would be of a general nature or a specific account of the British note which has to be sent before June 15.

As a result of the Cabinet meetings at midnight and again at 9 this morning it has been decided, in the absence of a sufficiently clear prospect of final settlement, to offer a "token" payment. And as Congress is still sitting, it is expected here that President Roosevelt will ask authority to accept this as an installment on account of the sum actually due.

America's Debt Position Faces London Attack

Hull Postpones Outline of Nation's Program at Conference

France First to Speak

Talks on Ratio of Pound and Dollar Expedited by Negotiators

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13—With several chief speakers turning to the United States and saying "settle the war debts issue," Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the other American delegates maintained a policy of discretion at today's session of opening national speeches at the World Economic Conference.

Though the chief American delegate was expected to make the first address, his fellow delegates were pointedly out of their seats and most of them failed to make an appearance at the entire session.

The chairman of the conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who had announced the United States as the first to be heard, was then forced to change the order and put France first. Finally Mr. Hull did not speak at all and it isn't certain whether he will outline his program tomorrow.

With a debts statement from the British Government imminent this evening and conference speakers hammering away at the United States' position, the American delegation thought it was no time for speech making. Mr. Hull remained at his hotel in close touch with Washington. Subordinate delegates who ventured into the conference hall "heard plenty."

Lausanne's Verdict Quoted

References to war debts flew thick, fast and furious. Most pungent was that of Gen. Jan C. Smuts of South Africa, who said: "The Lausanne conference placed the gravest responsibility where it belonged—on the shoulders of the United States. The United States failed to fall into line. Meanwhile there has been a great industrial and banking crisis which has shaken its whole economic situation to its foundations."

General Smuts was the most warmly applauded of any of the delegates and he undoubtedly epitomized the view of many others. Signor Guido Jung, Italy, was scarcely less outspoken in describing Lausanne as an armistice which must be followed by "final settlement of peace" with the United States over debts.

The French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, deftly avoided reference to war debts but led the attack upon America's unstable monetary position which others quickly joined. "We must first end the monetary war," he pleaded as he scornfully dismissed currency off gold as a "rubber yardstick."

Dangers of Inflation Shown

Taking his keynote from this remark, Signor Jung led a detailed and persistent attack on what appeared in every detail to resemble the United States' program for internal recovery. He said:

"Rise in the price level in order to stimulate economic recovery must not be merely a different monetary expression." Then he warned of the evils of currency inflation, warming up by saying "in the opinion of my Government, monetary maneuvers not only will not cure it (world crisis), but will make it worse in the end for us all."

The Italian spokesman further attacked inflation and credit expansion, such as the national public works program, saying "the creation of illusive values cannot by virtue of modern organization replace the function discharged by real wealth produced by work and savings. We do not consider that it is possible to increase the source of the stimulus of credit merely by acting on its supply. We feel that it is not logical to deplore the excess of productive equipment and at the same time promote the expansion of that equipment by forced injections of credit."

Self-Sufficiency Criticized

Then Signor Jung, who recently discussed all these things in Washington, turned to the arguments of national self-sufficiency which are cabled daily from the United States to European capitals and said "a policy of economic isolation means self-mutilation." Other speakers also attacked national self-sufficiency until it seemed every argument was turned toward the United States.

All this is a far cry from the tariff self-denying ordinances which Mr. Hull expected at London. It is probable that he personally agrees with most critics of nationalist economy. But every statement from Washington brings contrary tidings of official views. Therefore, Mr. Hull must keep in closest touch with the White House and avoid public declarations here lest his personal position become untenable.

Quotations galore might be given from American delegation sources hotly returning to the days' bombardment of the American positions. Little experienced in actual foreign negotiations, these spokesmen have not realized what plain speaking between nations means. And indeed their surprise and shock isn't to be wondered at, for such frontal attacks are rare.

But the situation can change overnight. It is likely the delegates will see they have gone too far as Amer-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

State Seeks Ways To Spend Millions On Relief Projects

Governor Wants State Ready to Give Jobs If Bill Passes Congress

Anticipating the passage of President Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act, heads of state departments, mayors of cities and planning boards at the request of Gov. Joseph B. Ely have planned public improvements to cost about $100,000,000. Governor Ely desires to take immediate advantage of the new act once it becomes law and thus put idle thousands to work within a few days of its passage.

Mayor James M. Curley submitted plans for improvement in Boston calling for the expenditure of $41,403,000. Included in his plans is the Huntington Avenue Subway project which would give that portion of the city an underground system running from Park Street to Opera Place. The cost of the subway is estimated at $8,500,000. A courthouse development plan is outlined to cost $5,000,000. For the remainder the program calls for school building, and park and hospital improvements and enlargements.

The bulk of the state projects are those plans for highway building and widening, bridges and grade separation at busy intersections.

Under the provisions of the recovery bill, the Federal Government will make an outright grant of 30 per cent of the cost of the projects to the states, and will loan the balance of 70 per cent at low interest rates.

The plans which Governor Ely has prepared will be submitted to a federal coördinator to be appointed by President Roosevelt. While the administration of the public works program will be in the hands of the state authorities, their actions will be subject to the approval of the federal coördinator. In this way it is hoped to narrow final approval to those projects which are really necessary and of a type that will provide the maximum of employment.

In drawing up the plans for the public work projects in Boston Mayor Curley discussed the program with Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who was in Boston yesterday. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the City Planning Board conferred with Mr. Harriman and Mayor Curley in completing the program of developments for Governor Ely.

It will doubtless be necessary for Governor Ely to seek legislative authorization to enter into official negotiations with the Federal Government for loans. This will be possible in Massachusetts, where the Legislature is still in session. In other states, where Legislatures have been prorogued, it will be necessary to call special sessions.

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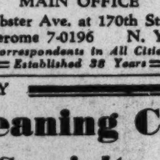

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Roosevelt Firm In His Stand On Veterans' Cut

Serves Notice He Will Veto Bill With More Liberal Provisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—President Roosevelt has served notice on Congress that he will make no further concessions on veterans' benefits. After a long session at the White House last night conferees emerged still in disagreement, but with an uncompromising warning from the President that he would veto the independent offices appropriation bill if it carried with it more liberal provisions for veterans' benefits than those contained in the compromise he worked out with House leaders last week.

Although the Senate conferees, who are fighting for the more liberal Cutting-Steiwer amendment, estimated to mean a loss of $100,000,000 in economies over what the House veterans' provisions would cost, will be forced to report a technical disagreement back to the Senate today, they continued to search for "common ground" and there was every indication that a satisfactory solution may be found.

This solution, according to White House sources will, however, have to be based primarily on the President's compromise agreement. In that, it is said, he conceded all that he could without too seriously weakening his economy program which provides the basis for a balanced budget and all his reconstruction legislation.

Agreement to Vote

Meanwhile an agreement in the Senate to vote at four o'clock this afternoon on the conference report on the industrial recovery-public works bill greatly improved prospects for adjournment late today or tomorrow. Threats of an organized filibuster seemed to have been largely dissipated and there was no longer much danger that the upper chamber would continue in session long enough to conflict seriously with the President's international activities.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, opened final debate on the industrial control bill today with the charge that failure to incorporate a clause in the bill prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade would wreck the whole American economic system.

His interpretation appeared to make little impression on the chamber, which seemed ready to approve the conference report. Senator Borah was answered by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, author of the bill. He explained that whereas the measure as now drafted permits combinations or trade agreements which would outlaw sweatshop and cut-throat competition, it specifically prohibited monopolies. The Sherman anti-trust laws have failed to prevent great monopolistic business industrial unites, he said. The industrial recovery bill is designed, he said, not to free great trusts from legal control, but to establish them in such form that they can be controlled.

The break in a tense and apparently deadlocked Senate situation came late yesterday, when it was reported around the Senate floor that Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana had withdrawn his support from an obstructionist group, hoping to keep Congress in session long enough to provide a sounding board for their views on the London Economic Conference and the war debt question.

Unwilling to shoulder the responsibility for a filibuster, this group, it was learned, was counting on the fiery and irresponsible Senator from Louisiana to slow up the legislative machinery with his now famous dilatory tactics. Without giving any reason Senator Long, it was reported, notified this group that he would no longer lend them his talents for their purposes.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, promptly took advantage of this blow to the opposition morale with a proposal to set a definite hour for the vote on the industrial recovery bill conference report. To everyone's surprise no one objected to the proposal.

With this agreement for a 4 o'clock vote he also asked and secured an agreement to take up the independent offices appropriation bill as soon as the other is disposed of. Since this proposal as well could have been blocked by a single voice it seemed evident that Senator Long's defection had taken the heart out of the filibustering group and that it had completely collapsed.

In this general clearing of the Senate atmosphere Democratic leaders were confident they would have no trouble in securing adoption of the conference report on the industrial control bill, despite a certain amount of resentment over elimination in conference of three amendments written into it by insurgents. These were the Clark amendment to abolish tax exempt securities, the Borah amendment to prohibit price-fixing agreements and other monopolistic practices, and the La Follette amendment requiring income tax returns to be made public.

But while the situation was obviously well in hand on this bill, Senate leaders were far less confident over the outcome of the battle over the veterans' compensations cuts added in the independent offices bill. There was a real danger that the Senate might stand as firm as the President and leave the whole matter deadlocked until the next session of Congress.

A further element of uncertainty was injected into the picture with the introduction of several resolutions to lay aside portions of the President's executive order on regulation of the Government.

Senator Borah of Idaho asked that the orders reducing agricultural extension work and providing for a 25 per cent cut in appropriations for agricultural colleges be held over so that their effective date would not occur until 60 days after convening of the next Congress.

Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, moved for invalidation of the orders consolidating all purchasing units of the Government in a single Office of Procurement and placing all Government national parks, forests, monuments, reservations and public buildings under a single administration.

Boston Council Passes On $29,960,000 Budget

Approval of the $29,960,000 budget recommended by Mayor James M. Curley was given by the city council yesterday. A printing item for $40,000 was tabled, otherwise the budget was passed in its entirety.

There were vigorous recommendations made for changes in the management of the City Hospital and Long Island Hospital.

The budget as passed is $5,000,000 less than last year. Of that amount, $3,000,000 is saved through pay cuts and nonfilling of vacancies, and $1,000,000 in contractural service. The balance is saved in equipment, supplies and minor items. Several motions to return the budget to Mayor Curley for further economies were voted down.

Mobile Plans Four-Mile Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala. — A bridge four miles long, connecting south Alabama with Dauphin Island, off the mainland of Mobile County, is being sought by leaders here in the proposed project. Engineers have estimated the total cost of the bridge, inclusive of engineering services, at about $900,000.

Events Tonight

Eighteenth annual international convention, National Association of Purchasing Agents: Dinner meetings, Hotel Statler, 6:30; Moonlight sail, leave on S. S. Dorothy Bradford, Long Wharf, 7.

Chinese dinner, honor of Mr. Koliang Yih, senior Chinese Consul-General at New York, and Dr. Wendell Lee, President of Nanking University, auspices Friends of China, Inc., Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7:30.

Meeting, New England chapter 12, National Sojourners, Cadet Armory, Arlington Street, 6.

Annual banquet, alumnæ association of Woodward Institute, Quincy, Woodward Hall, 6:30.

Meeting, Institute of Radio Service Men, Hotel Statler, 7.

Boston polling places open until 8 p. m. for voting for delegates to Constitutional Convention to ratify or reject repeal of Eighteenth Amendment.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:19 a. m., 12:30, 2:20, 4:10, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.
Paramount—"Zoo in Budapest," 9:14 a. m., 12:18, 3:22, 6:26, 9:30 p. m.
Fenway—"Zoo in Budapest," 2:25, 5:28, 8:25 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Little Giant," 11:11 a. m., 2:02, 4:53, 7:44, 10:35 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith—"Professional Sweetheart," 10:09 a. m., 1:13, 4:17, 7:21, 10:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Eighteenth annual international convention, National Association of Purchasing Agents: General conference session, 9; luncheon meetings, 12:30; sight-seeing trip to Concord and Lexington, 1:45; plant visitations, 2.

Massachusetts School of Art: Exhibition of students' work, 364 Brookline Avenue, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., through Thursday; Commencement exercises, 10:30.

Annual Spring outing Association of Tufts Dental Alumni, Sharon Country Club, Sharon, all day.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to stained glass, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Presentation of silk flag to Boston Industrial Home, by Dorcas H. Lyman Tent No. 81, Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, talk by Mr. Oliver C. Elliot, superintendent of the home, 17 Davis Street, Boston, 4.

Annual lawn party Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women, 22 Parker Street, Malden; open house, 10 to 8; luncheon, 11:30 to 2:30.

Annual flower show, Garden Club of Concord, Girl Scout Community House, Walden Street, Concord, 2 to 9.

Observance of Flag Day, all day, throughout State.

Annual meeting, Newton Board, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Newton Trust Company, 2:30.

Graduation exercises, Waltham School for Girls, Mr. Ezra H. Alden, Philadelphia, vice-president of New Church General Convention, speaker, New Church Chapel, Piety Corner, Waltham, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Trees of Olmsead Park," Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

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R. K. O. Keith—"Professional Sweetheart," 10:09 a. m., 1:13, 4:17, 7:21, 10:15 p. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight; moderate north or northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair; slowly rising temperature in northwest portion.

Maine: Fair; cooler in central and west portions tonight; Wednesday fair.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	66	84	Montreal ...	56	82
Bismarck ...	50	70	Nantucket ...	70	72
Boston	66	95	New Orleans.	78	94
Buffalo	50	68	New York...	82	90
Calgary	54	82	Norfolk, Va..	72	90
Charleston ..	86	90	North Platte.	54	70
Chicago	56	68	Philadelphia.	66	94
Cincinnati ..	54	88	Phoenix Ariz.	84	112
Denver	56	64	Pittsburgh...	50	82
Eastport, Me.	50	66	Portland, Me.	66	94
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	72	92
Honolulu, T.H. ..		78	St. Louis ...	58	78
7 p.m. June12	74	...	St. Paul	52	68
Helena, Mont.	58	86	Salt Lake City	76	92
Huron, S. D..	52	70	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville ..	78	88	SantaFe, N.M.	54	78
Kansas City.	56	78	Seattle	58	82
Key West ...	82	86	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles .	60	80	Washington.	64	94
Memphis	68	88	Wichita, Kan.	60	80
Miami, Fla...	82	86	Williston, N.D.	58	72

A—9 a. m. June 13.
B—Maximum June 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:37 p. m., Wednesday 4:55 a. m.
Height of tides 3.1 feet, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

Mexican Opposes Lower Tariff

MEXICO CITY, June 13 (AP)—Opposition to tariff revision for Mexico on the grounds it would be harmful to industry and labor interests was expressed here by Señor Eucario Leon, secretary-general of the Crom, Mexican labor group, before the seventh labor party convention.

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Day-by-Day Buyer More in Evidence, Purchaser States

Stocks Avoided to End Loss on Inventories, Heaslip Tells Convention

Hand-to-mouth buying by both large and small concerns is more and more in evidence, it was reported today at the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Purchasing Agents which is meeting at the Hotel Statler in Boston. Representatives from all parts of the country and Canada are in attendance.

"If hand-to-mouth buying had been a more popular pastime in the year 1920, several firms which we could now mention might still be in business," Mr. Frederick J. Heaslip, assistant purchasing agent, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, declared in an address on "The Advantages of Hand-to-Mouth Buying."

After the debacle of 1920, Mr Heaslip said, there began the practice of buying as needed rather than having stock piles for several months or a year ahead. During the interval of this last decade, buyers, as a rule, have leaned toward the policy of close-in buying, due to changing conditions within the operating conditions of their own organizations and continued fear of the general price structure.

"Since that time," Mr. Heaslip continued, "the professional purchasing man has come into his own, and the present moment is probably the most important period of all. There is many a buyer who will stand or fall on his actions and recommended policies of 1933, as approximately 50 cents of the manufacturing dollar is consumed in the form of materials and supplies."

Every purchasing man, he went on, must have a definite policy or plan under consideration, whether it be one of adhering to purchases on open markets, or protecting material and equipment needs several months ahead of operations, which at best are bound to be an uncertain proposition under circumstances that prevail in a period such as the present. However, Mr. Heaslip contended, it is impossible to sit back and meet the situations as they arise. Conditions must be anticipated whether it be for better or for worse. Speculation is rife, even in the case of hand-to-mouth buying, as withholding purchases is a speculation or chance that advances will not occur, he pointed out.

"There has never been a time," Mr. Heaslip declared, "when such high-class economic services have been furnished purchasing and other industrial men, amongst which is the excellent counsel received throughout our association. However, purchasing men must think for themselves, as they are in the midst of the daily turmoil as it occurs and as it affects the materials and markets in which they are interested. Theirs is the practical day by day perspective, and while they should digest to the fullest the excellent advice afforded, they must make their own individual decisions."

In an address on "How to Introduce Businesslike Methods Into an Unbusinesslike Community," Mr. W. G. Morse, purchasing agent at Harvard University, said that in his experience in putting a college on a business basis, he found that a "middle course of reasoning" with the professors enabled him to link business and education harmoniously.

Quota Club to Meet At Swampscott June 14

Approximately 500 women leaders in business or professional fields from United States and Canada are expected to attend the fourteenth annual convention of the Quota Club International, Inc., to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, June 14 to 17.

This organization is said to be the oldest woman's service club in the country. Included among the speakers are Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will talk at the luncheon on June 17; Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who will speak at the dinner on June 15; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the United States Mint, and Mr. John H. Fahey, past president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, both of whom will speak on Friday evening.

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SEE IT ALL
—WORLD'S FAIR Chicago
—CALIFORNIA
—COLORADO ROCKIES
—GRAND CANYON
National Park
Santa Fe Pullmans to the rim
—INDIAN-DETOURS
by motor in New Mexico
—NATIONAL PARKS
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Model House Project To Instruct Public In Building of Homes

A model house project, designed to encourage correct building of moderate-priced homes, with proper designing, financing and construction was launched today by Better Homes in America, when Mayor James M. Curley turned the first spadeful of sod on the West Roxbury lot where the model dwelling will be erected.

Better Homes, of which Mrs. James J. Storrow is chairman for Massachusetts, is coöperating with an important technical group in sponsoring this project, which, including grading of the grounds and furnishing of the interior, is expected to be completed in 12 weeks.

The building of the house will be an object lesson in procedure for erection of a home for the average home owner. To carry out this object lesson, the public will be invited to watch the house being built, from start to finish. When completed it will be open for inspection. Thus, rather than just another model house, this dwelling will be a working model to show every family how to fulfill its desire for a home of its own.

The Architects Small House Service Bureau, Inc., is supplying the plans for the house, and Mr. William Stanley Parker, president of the bureau, is coöperating in the work. Better Homes officials, at 87 Beacon Street, hope that home makers interested in building and owning a house will avail themselves of the expert advice made available through this project.

The technical committee consists of: Mr. H. Dayland Chandler, representing architects; Mr. Walter Channing, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Mr. Ernest A. Hale, financiers; Mr. Guy Lee, landscape architects; Mr. Chester Patten, the Master Builders' Association, and Mr. Felix Burton, architect.

Boston Art Notes

Eliza B. Blackford

The title, "Pastels and Water Colors," describing the current display at the Copley Society, is small indication of what one may see there. The subject portrayed by a consummately skilled hand in more than 100 drawings is none other than the mushroom.

Mrs. Eliza Blackford is a most interesting figure amongst Bostonians. To some she may be known as worker in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (she was employed there for 25 years); to others as the efficient and industrious president of the Mycological Society. In the earlier days of pedagogy at the Museum School of Frank Benson and Edmund Tarbell, Mrs. Blackford studied there. Her fine equipment in the pictorial craft she put to use in botanical subjects, and eventually when mushrooms attracted her attention methodically she made colored portrayals of the hundreds of specimens she collected. To this day Mrs. Blackford spends days and days of the fair-weather season hunting new specimens. Her interest in the fungus is æsthetic and scientific, not comestible. Nevertheless she has taken care to indicate in the lower left corner of every drawing whether the species portrayed is "edible" or not.

It is not often that we find knowledge and taste coördinated in drawings. We may appreciate Mrs. Blackford's work, whether we have curiosity about forms and growths of mushrooms, or whether we just have an interest in any object which may by its line and color appeal to the eye. The monotony which characterizes laboratory drawings is not felt in her work. There is variety, freshness, a certain alacrity in her work, it is free of laboriousness.

There are flower subjects, too, painted with delicacy; Mrs. Blackford manages to achieve the individualizing textural qualities.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise .....Chopin
"Egmont," Overture .....Beethoven
From the Suite, "Mother Goose" .....Ravel
"Die Meistersinger" Excerpts .....Wagner
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III .....Wagner
"Flivver Ten Million" .....Converse
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2, Finale .....Rachmaninoff
Soloist—John F. Gruber
"Roses From the South," Waltz .....Strauss
"The Music Box" .....Liadoff
"Indian War Dance" .....Skilton

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Your Summer Wardrobe Needs a
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Choice of Ribbon Bands, Black, Navy, Brown, White.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED Promptly
Money back if returned in 5 days.
SAME HAT in FELT
in White, Pink, Maize and Powder Blue.

Roman Catholic Convention Stopped By Hitler Troops

MUNICH, Ger., June 12 (AP)—Investigations were proceeding today into clashes between Nazi Storm Troopers and Roman Catholics resulting in the sudden cancellation by the Government of the Roman Catholic Journeymen's convention here.

Cardinal Faulhaber was prevented from conducting solemn high mass in connection with the convention Sunday, when Storm Troopers barred entrances to the huge exhibition hall.

The disorder was laid in the official version to a provocative attitude by attendants at the convention and their wearing of orange-colored shirts considered a misuse of the Brown Shirt by Nazis.

Leading members of the congress, according to reliable reports, were assaulted by Storm Troopers, who tore badges off the delegates and attacked them. Mr. Theo Baldi, leader of the Swiss delegation, was taken to the police station, but later released.

Several hundred Nazis Saturday night allegedly appeared at a hotel where Roman Catholic apprentices were staying and dragged them from their beds. Two of the apprentices were injured.

More Air Passengers

The country's air lines carried 37,442 passengers in April compared with 31,778 in March and 28,513 in February, Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reports. Passenger miles flown during the first four months of the year exceeded the mileage a year ago by 23 per cent. Air express gained 19 per cent in the first four months while air mail ran 18 per cent behind the like period of 1932.

Any right-minded cow will have to admit that YOU CAN'T WASH MILK!

SHE doesn't talk for publication, this Foster Mother of the Race. But there's a world of wisdom behind those soft, brown eyes. She gives you and your children Nature's finest food. And then Sheffield steps in with modern machinery—to pasteurize and safeguard the milk, so that it will reach you in perfect condition. We've said many times that you can scrub fruits and vegetables, but "you can't wash milk." Therefore, it is important—*very* important—that you buy your milk and cream from a company you have known and trusted for years. Sheffield Farms have been at it for 92 years. What better background could you ask for such vital food?

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Sealect GRADE-A MILK
DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME, SHEFFIELD FARMS MILK COSTS NO MORE THAN BRANDS OF UNKNOWN REPUTATION

Nations Placing Individual Proposals Before World Economic Conference

European Farm 'Bloc' to Demand Tariff Reduction

Small Nations Will Offer United Front at London Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 13—An international agricultural conference, just held here by delegates of 10 agricultural states of eastern and southeast Europe, and attended by observers from some of the great powers, ended like most eastern European agricultural conferences preceding it—with resolutions recommending preferential tariffs, cerdits and effective coöperation.

The deliberations of these nations, which produce practically all Europe's export grain, reached a decision to act as a single unit at the World Economic Conference. They hope to continue this united policy with plans for the formation of a single export system and a uniform export policy for the entire "agrarian bloc."

It was emphasized that if the conference in London fails and no way is provided for the advantageous marketing of this year's harvest, which promises to be excellent, the eastern European states will act as a single unit to compel the buying countries to concede their demands.

The "agrarian bloc" decided to present certain requests to the conference. Peasant states of eastern Europe maintain that they cannot possibly diminish the quantity of their agricultural products and that they must sell their surplus supplies to industrial countries, so they urge that an agreement be made for the introduction of preferential tariffs favorable to agricultural lands.

They also insistently urge the abolition of high tariff quotas and all artificial trade obstructions They declare themselves against the present tendency toward economic self-sufficiency and declare that the way to general economic recovery is the establishment of more just relation between prices of agricultural and industrial products.

The agricultural nations favor abolition of war debts, the adaptation of all foreign debts to the paying capacity of the debtors and the granting of debt payments in kind or service.

The "agrarian bloc" recommended that reduction of tariff walls and abolition of the present trade system be begun by the industrial and creditor countries. It agreed that the immediate stabilization of currencies was drastically essential and it urged removal of the restriction on money circulation.

America's Debt Position Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

ican reactions begin to roll in. The tide may then ebb.

Anyway the day's events are the logical sequel to what has been interpreted abroad as American jockeying for position through departure from gold and the continued decline in the value of the dollar. Many Europeans still doubt if the departure from gold was necessary. They resent the vagaries of the dollar. Countries like France, Switzerland and the Netherlands feel that their own currencies have been endangered and they voice resentment. The conference offers them an unparalleled sounding board, and despite the three-day limit to speechmaking and the 15-minute limit to a single speech at American insistence, there is likely to be plenty of frankness. The Washington delegation found today that a lot can be said in 15 minutes.

General Smuts made a procedural suggestion that the conference divide experts from politicians and set the former to work in monetary and economic committees. He contended the experts could easily reach agreement while politicians couldn't, and he wished divorcement of politics from economics and finance. His predecessor, Signor Jung, had just remarked that "economics and politics are at the present stage of civilization on indissoluble terms."

Money Stabilization Pressed

Private talks on stabilization of the pound and dollar, which most observers consider more important than the formal proceedings of the World Economic Conference in its elaborate hall, continue today in two parts, one at the British Treasury, the other at the Bank of England, but still without any definite sign of early agreement.

A temporary pegging agreement remains as essential as ever to the success of the larger world meeting, but it is rendered currently impossible by daily events. Two immediate obstacles confront the conferees in Threadneedle Street as well as at Whitehall. The first is the still unsettled war debts payment of June 15; the second is wild gyration of the dollar in relation to the pound.

When the pound jumped yesterday from $4.14 to $4.205, the news spread like gossip in conference circles and considerably increased the uncertainty of the situation. As one leading financial journal says sadly this morning, principal dealers found the situation "very trying."

Conferees Continue Studies

But meanwhile two groups of financial conferees continued their studies In the Bank of England, Mr. George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and technical advisers continued their talk with leading British financial chieftains, Mr. Montagu Norman, Mr. Charles Hambro and Sir Robert Kindersley. At the Treasury Prof. O. M. W. Sprague and Mr. James P. Warburg of the American delegation conferred with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Sir Frederick Phillips. The French had a powerful delegation at each place.

These talks face the fundamental difficulty that only the French are particularly keen on speedy pegging. The Americans are hampered by the uncertainty over the dollar's ultimate gold value gaged by the extent of currency inflation under domestic American legislation. The British believe even pegging if it means anything would commit them to an ultimate ratio between the dollar and pound and they are unwilling to establish this until an equitable share of the world's gold is guaranteed to them.

Moreover, the figure at which pegging might be effected remains a subject of fundamental dispute while a coördination of exchange equalization funds has not yet been decided upon.

Varied Reports on Ratio

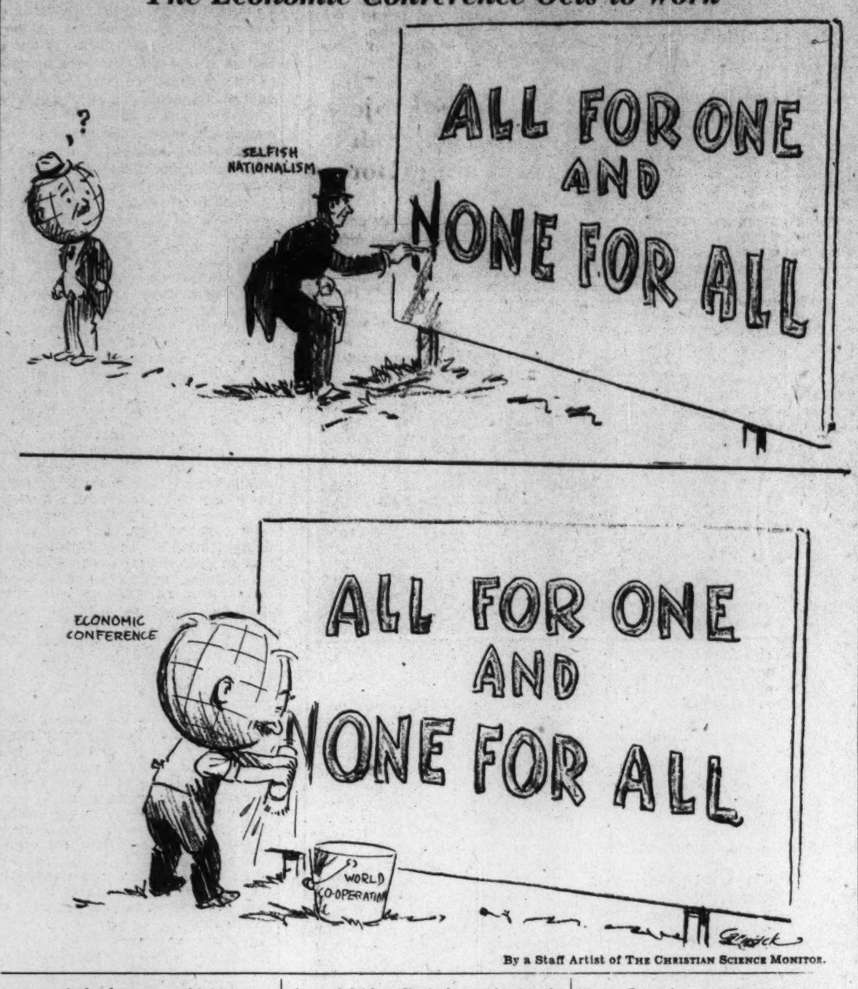
It was reported over the week-end that the Americans offered stabilization at the existing rate of around $4 to the pound. The British are said to have rejected this, holding out for something near $3.65. But the continued sharp decline of the dollar, though discounted as a temporary movement and subsequently largely reversed, had its influence upon the talks.

One reflection is a statement in the Financial Times that the British are now prepared to accept a rate between $4 and $4.10. This sounds incredibly high to those familiar with recent Treasury views, but presumably the continued indications that President Roosevelt really intends to devalue the dollar have had some effect.

The day's Treasury and Threadneedle Street talks were, like all financial negotiations, shrouded in considerable obscurity. However they served as a reassuring compensation for wild exchange movements. Without the bare fact of these talks between the "Big Three" there might be justification for the Financial News' sprightly phrase that the British and American governments and central banks were "at cross—even double cross—purposes."

M. Daladier's speech was particularly brief and general. He did, however, advocate cartelization of chief industries and the producers of raw materials to be supplemented by a universal 40-hour week for labor But his suggestions were far from detailed

The Economic Conference Gets to Work



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor.

Credit Association Declared Monopoly In U. S. Petition

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13 (AP)—The United States Government today filed suit against the National Retail Credit Association, with headquarters here, asking an injunction against alleged monopolistic practices of the association.

The petition was filed by Mr. Louis H. Breuer at direction of the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, under the Sherman Antitrust Act. It charges the association and its principal officers with employing practices to monopolize the interstate retail credit reporting business by excluding nonmembers from the business.

The petition charges that the association, including in its membership a larger majority of local retail credit reporting agencies, has divided the country into regions and assigned one region to each member, and that, in order to give each member a monopoly of regional business, the association and its members have conspired to refuse to deal with nonmember bureaus, which are in competition with members.

It is charged also that the association and its members have attempted to prevent competing agencies which are not members of the association from obtaining information to be used in making credit reports.

The petition states the correct legal name of the association is the Retail Credit Men's National Association, a Colorado corporation. About 1300 of 1850 credit agencies and bureaus in the country are members of the association, the petition states.

Hull Bases Action Taken by Envoys On 'Spirit' Shown

Head of American Group Voices Encouragement as to Achievements

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, in a formal statement regarding the World Economic Conference last night said:

"I think that everybody must be encouraged by the auspicious opening of the conference. Success or failure of the gathering must, of course, be dependent upon the spirit of the conference.

"After the sympathetic words of his Majesty the King which plainly mirrored his deep concern for the distress of all peoples of the world and his confidence in the ability of mankind to so use the vast resources of the world to insure the material progress of civilization, followed by the Prime Minister's summary of methods which are required to meet the problems set forth in the agenda, it is very evident that the British Government shares the faith of the American Government in the capacity of this conference to aid materially in the process of restoration.

Difference in Methods Expected

"It is a fair assumption, I think, that the same desire for effective coöperation and the same determination for an accord must result in a conference declaration that will reënforce the hopes of the world, whose attention is now focused on this gathering.

"There may be some differences in methods suggested by the delegates of 66 governments, but I believe that we are all aiming at the same objective and that, with such a spirit and with the massed intelligence of chosen representatives of so many states, I not only deem failure impossible, but have a definite renewed confidence that action of this conference will point the way to steady and not too distant improvement in the world's economic condition."

Four Tariff Avenues

Shortly before the conference opened Mr. Hull gave four specific ways for attacking high tariffs, and expressed "faith that some progress will be made of a reasonably satisfactory nature." He told a score of newspaper correspondents from various nations that he believed this generation "is just a little more capable of grappling with these difficulties than any that has gone before."

The specific tariff proposals Mr. Hull said the conference might consider are:

First, general revision simultaneously through various governments and parliaments.

Second, a small horizontal reduction as a preliminary step.

Third, regional agreements between neighbors nations, such as that in effect between Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Fourth, purely bilateral tariff bargaining.

All these methods, he said, might well contemplate the most-favored-nation doctrine and as few conditions as necessary. It is of paramount importance at the outset, Mr. Hull maintained, that the nations agree on as many different methods of attacking the barriers as possible. He personally favors any or all which will be most acceptable and effective, he said.

He emphatically asserted that the United States would keep pace with any tariff agreements the other countries are carrying out. This statement was in reply to a question as to whether the necessity of ratification by Congress was not a difficulty.

The Secretary was less specific on the monetary aspects of the American program to be presented at the parley. Monetary stabilization, he said, may involve some political action as well as approval by central banks. He added it was not wise for him to "speculate" just how ready the various nations are for some kind of stabilization.

Points in French Program

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—A three-point program to pull the world out of its slump was proposed by Premier Edouard Daladier of France to the Conference. His declaration follows:

I have the duty in the name of the French delegation to say a few words on the world crisis and the remedies we sincerely feel to be most efficacious.

The very halls of the London Geological Museum are insufficient to hold all the books, pamphlets and diagrams that economists have made on this horrible crisis.

Two-thirds of the world's population live from agriculture and raw materials. The prices of these products fell brusquely in a few months to half and sometimes two-thirds their value. How are these millions of farmers suddenly deprived of their purchasing power going to continue to be the clients of industries and banks?

In addition, during and after the war, humanity, attracted by false credit miracles, was seized by a fever of mass production, without regard to real ability to consume. Humanity rushed blindly toward profit up to the day when these gigantic pyramids of inflation, erected without any regard to reality, fell.

This is the reason why we felt it necessary to put an end to monetary war and instability of moneys, and to give commercial exchange the indispensable guarantee of monetary security.

The maintenance or reëstablishment of liberty or gold movements appears indispensable to us. How are you going to reëstablish the circulation of goods and conclude economic accords if the measure of values remains dependent on caprice or hazard? What would you say of the engineer or architect who used an elastic yardstick?

The Premier said it was necessary "to organize a controlled entente among producers so that their activities may be adapted to the actual powers of consumption. He continued:

Already agreements have been concluded between various national industries for some products, such as steel and chemicals. It is necessary to generalize this method and to extend it to the principal agricultural products.

We believe this work must also be completed by a big effort toward organization of labor, notably by the adoption within international framework of a reduced working week, for example a week of 40 hours.

M. Daladier said that the third point in the French program was a public works scheme. On this point he said:

Experience has shown that great public works programs mobilized idle capital and eased international activity. The International Labor Office has drawn up a vast scheme, which we consider worthy of the consideration of the governments.

He finished with this plea for international collaboration:

These are ideas which we feel just. Today all too often governments work at cross purposes. We must on the contrary harmonize order and avoid economic war, which would end as a war by armies by a peril to civilization.

Dragged together toward the abyss, the peoples of the world will find relief only in common action to restore universal confidence by free and loyal collaboration.

Senate to Begin Study of Private Banking Houses

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Senate investigators decided today to open the investigation of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co., June 26.

The Senate banking subcommittee in charge of the investigation decided to continue hearings this month instead of waiting until fall, when the inquiry into J. P. Morgan & Co. will be resumed. Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, reported to the Senators he was ready to proceed with the other two private banking houses at any time and soon would be ready to go ahead with scrutiny of the Chase National Bank of New York. The committee agreed to include the Chase National investigation along with the others in the hearings beginning June 26.

Mr. Pecora said the investigation would open with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on June 26, and that whether the Dillon, Read inquiry followed immediately depended upon the circumstances, the weather, the committee and "the endurance of the counsel."

This Week in
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION

MY LIFE ON THE COURTS
Second article . by HELEN WILLS MOODY

THE PORTCULLIS ROOM
An exciting mystery by the co-author of "Fog." VALENTINE WILLIAMS

PLOWSHARES
The story of a trial honeymoon in Maine by BEN AMES WILLIAMS

THE JOB OF KEEPING AT THE TOP
It is harder to stay at the top than to get there . . . . . says JOAN CRAWFORD

THE DEAD MAN'S CHEST
The tale of two white men and a treasure chest in the South Seas . by JOHN RUSSELL

ANIMAL BUSINESS
In which Alexander Botts takes a whirl at barter . . by WILLIAM HAZLETT UPSON

NEXT WEEK
MORE THAN JUST A HOUSE
by F. Scott Fitzgerald

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New England Transportation Facilities Are Tied Compactly With Boston as Master-Knot

Six States Covered With Network of Railroad Lines While Seacoast Is Dotted With Ports From Which Craft Sail to All Parts of the World

Your New England Caravan
Eighth of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's transportation lines, with binding twine of water, road, rail and air, tie the six states together in a compact bundle of quality-labeled industry and recreation—and the master-knot of the bundle is at Boston.

Follow up any one of the varicolored threads and it will lead to odd corners and interesting scenes.

Consider the thread of shipping. Backward, it takes the visitor to those dim days in America's history when Leif Ericson, having been informed of a trip along the shores of Labrador made by Bjorn Herwolfsn some 15 years earlier, set forth in his great viking ship to claim the land for the Norse in the year 1000. His voyage took him around the tip of Cape Cod and down the coast as far as the Pocassett River in Rhode Island Bay, where he built log cabins and spent the winter, returning to Greenland the following year with a rich harvest of furs.

The thread skips centuries and brings the traveler down to the year 1504 when vessels of Brittany fishermen who had learned of John Cabot's discovery, dropped lines in strange waters off Newfoundland. Then came the voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, and for 180 years thereafter there is a scene of raids and conflicts as British and French interests vie with each other for possession of the fishing rights in New England waters.

Weaves In and Out

The thread weaves in and out through the colonization voyages, the development of foreign trade, the dotting of the New England shore line with white-cottaged villages. It touches the great whaling days, reminiscences of which still linger about New Bedford wharves.

It starts with the "Blessing of the Bay," launched in 1631, and continues through the long story of New England shipbuilding when colonial shipyards were turning out literally thousands of craft until, at the time of the Revolutionary War, about one-third of all the British boats engaged in commerce were New England made, while a still larger number were engaged in colonial traffic. It wanders through old Maine shipyards whence sailed some of the proudest clipper ships ever to take canvas. It reports the coming of steam, the horse-drawn canal boat, the transatlantic liner, and sadly, it passes by the heyday of sailormen and comes down to the day of steam. The rest of the story is still being written.

Facing, as it does, the sea, New England will always conduct much of its business of transport on green waters.

Thus the thread of ocean transportation leads in the bundle of New England states and reveals why the flavor of the sea clings so persistently to the Yankee garment. Nearer by more than 200 miles to the great markets of Europe, next door neighbor to Canada with its stores of timber, furs, fish, grain and minerals, and its winter-bound St. Lawrence ports; benefiting by the cheap rates to Pacific points by way of the Panama Canal, by the Cape Cod Canal which shortens the sea distance between Boston and New York by 70 miles and gives vessels an inside passage practically all the way between, New England seaports seem well equipped to add great future wealth to the region. The majority of New England industrial plants are located within 75 miles of tidewater and, thus, are able to make use of port facilities handling large volumes of imported materials. In 1928 there were 1109 manufacturing concerns in New England reporting imports totaling $218,176,400, and between 1925 and 1929 the tonnage of water-borne commerce passing through New England ports increased 27 per cent.

Boston the Chief Seaport

With a harbor having an area of more than 41 square miles Boston is New England's chief seaport. Steamship lines touching the old scene of the tea party spread out to reach Europe, the Near East, Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America, Canada, the Gulf coast, the Pacific coast, the Far East and Australia. Its 40 miles of docking space saw more than 19,000,000 tons of ocean freight passing through the port in a recent year, and a passenger traffic second only to New York City. But other New England ports still present a lively scene. There is Portland, Me., on the isle-dotted Casco Bay with its deep and roomy harbor; there is Providence, R. I., at the head of Narragansett Bay; Fall River, Mass., with its large coastwise and passenger traffic; New Bedford; New London, Conn., and several other ports important in coastwise traffic. Passenger-carrying lines, which are popular with tourists, offer regular schedules between New York and Fall River, New York and Boston, Boston and Bangor, Rockland and Bar Harbor, Me.

Although the busy days of the clipper ship have joined hands with history and the old New England sailing master either tends his roses in some neatly-fenced seaside cottage or perhaps skippers some tramp vessel on transient trade routes, calking mallets still sound on the rounded hulls of New England built craft, and the salty craftsmanship which made the New England clipper the fastest thing in sails is now being devoted to the production of trim little schooners and pennant-flying yachts, and every port along the Yankee seaboard has barges and tugs. Come economic changes, go old-fashioned ways, nevertheless time does not succeed in combing the salt from New England whiskers.

There will be blue-jumpered coal heavers and gray-browed throttle pullers who will arise in indignation to contradict the statement, but American railway, as well as seaway, transportation had its beginning on the Yankee coast. The first tramway in the New World, in fact, hauled granite from the Quincy, Mass., quarries to the Neponset River, and over its three miles of rails rolled the granite that went into the Bunker Hill Monument—with never a locomotive to pull it. Part of the road was operated by a stationary steam engine and the rest by horses. This was in 1826.

Precedes First Railroad

But a long period of transportation history precedes the first New England railroad, a period which is so fraught with romance and color that the pen which writes the tale requires stern persuasion to refrain from following historic byways. The story begins with Indian trails and rough horse paths between colonial settlements. It takes account of the first trunk-line road, made in 1654, between Boston and Providence. It touches post riders and turnpikes and crude bridges and equally crude ferries. It catches glimpses of jolting Concord coaches and the sound of tally-ho! It reechoes the creaks of the freight car of the turnpike, the lumber wagon, and conjures up odors of roasting venison issuing from the coaching taverns on the post road. And then the days of leisurely, but arduous, travel merge into the nineteenth century and the whistle of the wood-burning engine hurries the story of New England transportation down to the present day.

Out of the mazes of terminal rails, the puffing of iron horses, the mysterious motive power of blunt-nosed electrical locomotives come more statistics speaking of New England progressiveness. For every 100 square miles of territory in New England there are 11.4 miles of railroads; for each 100,000 population there are 93 railroad miles; 8125 miles is the total and that's enough to reach approximately one-third of the way around the world. This mileage is made up of a few main lines and many feeder lines.

Massachusetts alone is served by four trunk line railroads and many local and interurban street railway lines, operating 4935 miles of rail transportation exclusive of private spurs, corporation lines, etc., and 1593 miles of street railway lines. There are more miles of railroad line in Massachusetts a square mile than in any other state except one. The main lines are the Boston & Maine running from Boston to Mechanicsville, N. Y., and from Boston to Portland; the Boston & Albany, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, with a four-track line most of the way between Boston and New York, and the Central Vermont Railroad passing through the center of the State, connecting northern New England with southern New England. These lines, reaching junction points near Albany, Poughkeepsie and New York, are New England's gateways through which flows its main commerce with the rest of the United States.

Thickly Scattered

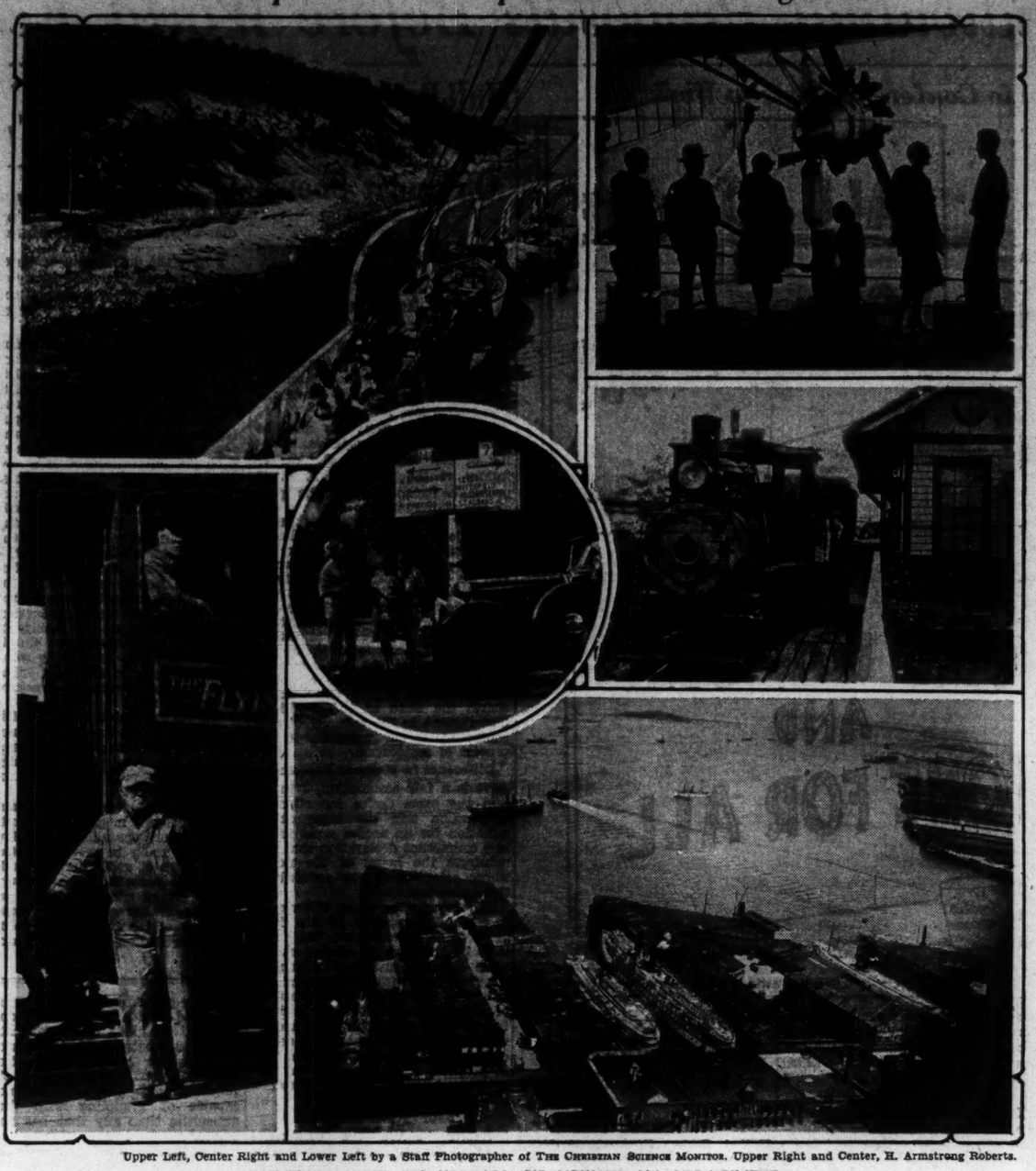
New England is a region of many towns and many factories clustering thickly in the southern district, far apart in the northern. This means short hauls by rail, the accumulation of many freight cars inbound with raw material, outbound with manufactured goods less bulky, complicated schedules of commuter train, a surplus of empties. And that is why some of America's keenest railroad men find zest in working out New England railroad transportation problems. They have gone about it in many ways. Electrified roads, modern block signal systems, the introduction of the "hump" in railroad yards, whereby trains are sorted and cars delt out by means of gravity like cards on a bridge table, the motorized passenger car, and feeder systems of automobile trucks and busses are some of the methods employed. In a recent five-year period New England railroads spent $180,000,000 for new equipment and improvements to meet New England's expanding commercial and industrial demands.

Just as other industries are aroused to the vast importance of recreation in the economic adjustment of New England, so are railroads. Not only are the different lines spending thousands of dollars annually in advertising the many scenic attractions of the area, but by means of increased train schedules during the summer they are making travel to vacation areas easier and more convenient.

When the aborigines saw the white sails of the first vessels of exploration they thought a great sea bird was visiting their shores. The colonists were amused at such ignorance. It now remains to wonder what the colonists would have thought had they looked up from their corn fields to behold a modern air transport droning overhead. New England has been skywriting its first chapters in air transportation so swiftly that even aeronautical experts hesitate to predict its future. Ten years ago an untouched field, by 1930 six air transport companies had been established, operating 11 lines in New England, with 69 airports. Today nearly every city has its port and landing fields are becoming as familiar as the New England village common.

And thus the old bullock cart which rumbled over the rutty roads of the Bay Colony has grown into a thing of speed and grace. A century and a half ago it took a week to cover the distance now traversed in an hour and half. In the meantime New England transportation has undergone many changes—enough changes to indicate that when more threads are needed to further bind the six states together New Englanders will be prepared to weave them.

Developments of Transportation in New England



Upper Left, Center Right and Lower Left by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right and Center, H. Armstrong Roberts.

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, HARBORS AND AIRWAYS, ALL ARE UTILIZED

Upper Left—Ship Passing Through Cape Cod Canal. Upper Right—Airplane Passengers Await Arrival of the Bus. Center—Reading Signs on a Massachusetts Highway. Center Right—Narrow-Gauge Railway Serving a Rural Area From Wiscasset, Maine. Lower Left—The Flying Yankee Ready for Its Fast Trip Between Boston and Portland. Lower Right—Boston Harbor and a Few of Its Great Piers.

Bluenose Arrives at Exposition

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Bluenose is here. The rough and weather-beaten champion of the "Banks" arrived yesterday at a Century of Progress, and will remain for the balance of the exposition.

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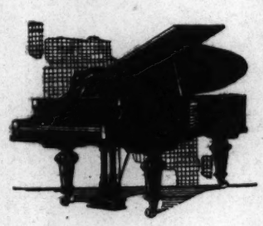
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CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Cooperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 44 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOOLE: 12-13 Boothgate St.
GREENOCK: 18-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 43 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 24 St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-9 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 91 King St.
LEEDS: 153 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 35 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 33 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 1-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Walgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 28-7 Parliament St.

Efforts to Save Anti-Steel Trap Law Are Pressed

Step Taken to Place Liberalizing Amendment Before Voters

The first step in a movement to forestall the operation of the act recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature liberalizing the anti-steel trap law was taken today with the filing in the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the initial 10 signatures for a referendum petition.

Fifteen thousand other signatures must be obtained within 90 days to suspend the law until the voters have had an opportunity to express their sentiments in next year's State election. The first of the 10 signatures was that of Mr. Thornton W. Burgess of Springfield, writer of children's animal and bird stories.

Opposition to the $3,000,000 borrowing bill was heard by the Senate Ways and Means Committee in an all-day hearing yesterday. Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, said that the bill would benefit cities and towns only for the current year, and that taxpayers would have a still heavier load to carry when increased payments become necessary later.

Speaking as representative of the Equal Tax League, Mr. Goodwin said that the league opposes a sales tax or a reduction in the exemptions on the income tax. It favors the proposed tax on dividends of domestic corporations. But this tax, in Mr. Goodwin's opinion, would not bring in sufficient revenue to meet the needs.

Mr. F. Manley Ives, counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, declared that his company was seriously concerned as to the effect of the proposed tax. The tax, he told the committee, have a depressing effect on Edison stock, and would, he contended, constitute a real hardship on many owners of small quantities of shares

A bill providing for the removal and punishment of officers and directors of banks who persist in improper practices, which passed the House last week, was referred yesterday to the next annual session by the Senate.

The Senate, by a vote of 12 to 11, concurred in the House amendments to the bill reducing the number of grand jurors in all counties from 23 to 18.

An order for a double session tomorrow and Thursday was adopted by the House of Representatives in an effort to hasten prorogation. At the same session the bill to make permanent the $3 poll tax was referred to the next annual session. The House passed to be engrossed a resolve providing for an investigation of the banking structure of the State.

TORONTO
NIAGARA FALLS
TWO-DAY EXCURSION
Friday, June 16
Go Friday P.M. Returning Monday A.M.
ROUND $10.00 TRIP
Low Rate Pullman Fares Additional
Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:30 P. M. (Standard Time). Leave Toronto and Niagara Falls, Sunday, June 18.
Descriptive Leaflet Upon Request
Pass. Traffic Dept., Room 357, So. Sta., Boston
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charles W. Bentley, New York.
Mrs. Harry R. Davis, Calif.
Harry R. Davis, Calif.
Mrs Lydia B. Parker, Ohio.
Harry T. Stearns, Ohio.
Mrs. Edith M. Stearns, Ohio.
Mrs M. Johnson, Colo.
Miss Lillie Johnson, Colo.
Mrs. Maxwell K. Heap, Canada.
Frances Michie, New York.
Mrs. Myrtle B. Elliott, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Josephine M. Hopkins, New Jersey
Mrs. Lillian S. Shaw, New Jersey.
Mrs. Margaret Heilert, New Jersey.
Mrs. Marian N. Rice, New Jersey.
Mrs. Carolyn W. Herman, Illinois.
Mrs. H R. Terrill, New York.
H. R. Terrill, New York.
Mrs. M E. Terrill, New York.
Mrs. F N. Goodwin, New York.
Mrs. Lena D. Childs, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Fannie M. Robinson, New Hampshire.
Mrs. M P. Roe, Massachusetts.
Guy H Granlin, Michigan.
Mrs. Guy Granlin, Michigan.
Mrs. Elisabeth D. James, Michigan.
Mrs. Ceres H. Gaskins, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Virginia Bethel Benson, New York.
Mrs. Lillian F. Slack, Oklahoma.
Mrs. E M. Tibbins, District of Columbia.
Mrs. G. C. Rehberg, New York.
Mrs. J Meyer, New York.
Mrs. Frances T. Robinson, Ill.
Wilbur P. Robinson, Ill.
B. A. Ludgate Jr., Penna.
Pansy Mabel Jackson, Calif.
Avis Ruth Saul, Massachusetts.
Sarah H. Wallace, Massachusetts.
Louise R. Wallace, Massachusetts.
Isabel H. Hinckley, Connecticut.
Katherine T. Dresser, Missouri.
Thorpe Dresser, Missouri.
A. Merwin Halsted, New Jersey.
Milly B. Halsted, New Jersey.
Helen P. Mills, Penna.
C P. Mills, Penna.

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See Pyroil at the World's Fair!

Wages Lag Behind Price Rises, Faster Step Is Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

dinary advance for a 13 week interval. The wholesale price advance has begun to show itself in retail prices—in more expensive automobile tires, in sugar and meat advances at grocery and meat markets; in raising drygoods and shoe prices. There is always a delay between wholesale price increases and retail increases. But eventually the lag is overcome. Then, if the wage earner does not get a boost in earnings, he finds his standard of living mysteriously attacked, because the same number of dollars in his Saturday pay envelope will buy less and less. The same thing is true of the salaried man; indeed statisticians assert he is most adversely affected at all, for salaries in the lower brackets tend to adjust themselves more slowly than wages of day labor.

May Index Lower

Thus, the "new poor" develop in the lag of wages behind prices. Some time must pass before applying this title indiscriminately, however. Despite recent rise in prices, the May index was about 4 per cent lower than May, 1932, and 35 per cent lower than in 1929.

Statistics show the group of commodities which declined most drastically in the past three years are now making the quickest recovery. Thus, compared to the recent average three months price increase of 7 per cent, farm products have made a spectacular jump of 31 per cent; hides and leather, 18 per cent; and foods and textiles, 14 per cent each.

Employers today recognize clearly the advantages to society of high wages. This is one factor which the Administration hopes will help keep wages even with prices. Wage advances mean increased purchasing power, which helps all business. Already, figures show, there has been a huge paper increase in purchasing power through stock, bond, and commodity market advances.

The following computation, though necessarily incomplete, illuminates the general picture.

The 1200 stocks listed on the New York exchange are estimated to have increased in paper value $12,750,000,000 since March 1.

Bond Issues Increase

The 800 bond issues on the same market have increased $2,200,000,000.

Wheat has jumped from 30 cents a bushel to 76 cents, an increase of about $100,000,000 in value of stocks on hand. Corn has gone up from 25 cents to 46 cents, a gain of $245,000,000. Cotton, in three months has jumped from 6 to 9½ cents a pound, an increase in stocks on hand of $206,000,000.

Such benefits the rise in prices is conferring on the owner of equities, the bondholder and the farmer Though still chiefly on paper, the benefits are potentially vast, particularly in improved credit positions.

The small-salaried man has none of these benefits. He is, however, safer in his job as business improves. But in the first uprush of prices he stands to lose heavily by depreciated dollars. Between 1915 and 1919, when American prices doubled, many of the salaried "new poor" were left in financial straits.

New Hampshire's Crops Show Encouraging Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 13—Encouraging signs for farmers, milk producers and fruit growers are contained in the report of a statewide survey of conditions in New Hampshire conducted under the direction of Mr. Lawrence A. Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

His figures, based on conservative estimates, indicate that not less than 1,200,000 bushels of New Hampshire apples will be harvested as compared with 936,000 bushels in 1932.

"Conditions for the last six weeks have been ideal for the apple growers," Mr. Carlisle said. "The Granite State orchards have had one of the heaviest blooms in years, and the weather has been very favorable for heavy and fertile pollination." He also advised that the native hay crop would be one of the heaviest for years, but somewhat below normal because of the severe drought of last year, which destroyed the grass roots.

Middlebury Awards Honorary Degrees

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 12 (AP)—Mr. John H. Finley of the New York Times today gave the 133rd commencement address at Middlebury College. He also received the honorary degree of LL. D. A class of 146 was graduated.

Other recipients of honorary degrees were: Mr. Everett V. Meeks, Yale University, Litt. D.; Mr. John M. Wheeler, New York, D. Sc.; Mr. Chauncey A. Adams, Waterbury, D. D.; Mr. Ozias D. Mathewson of Lyndonville, Vt., D. Ped., and Miss Margaret Widdemer, of New York, M. A.

Bradford Girls Get Diplomas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Mass., June 13—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and widely known for his activities in connection with the Rhodes scholarships was the speaker at the 130th commencement exercises at Bradford Junior College yesterday when 68 girls, the largest class in the history of the institution, received their diplomas from Dr. Katharine M. Denworth, president.

Music Festival Planned

An outdoor music festival will be presented in the Fens Stadium on June 27 at 8:30 p. m., weather permitting, by the Fabien Sevitzky Ensembles, the Young Musicians' Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble. This will be conducted under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the proceeds will be devoted to the Boston Welfare Fund.

Warehouse Business Gains

Value of overseas merchandise imported at Boston continues to gain and withdrawals from bonded warehouses hold up particularly well, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, today. During the week ended June 10, value of imports for immediate consumption was $1,579,029, compared with $1,192,774 a week ago, and $1,377,061 a year ago.

Motion Pictures

Grand Musical Film

"Be Mine Tonight" is the title of the theme-song in as engaging a film musical as Boston has seen since "Congress Dances." It is loudly and lustily sung, along with arias from "Traviata," "Rigoletto" and "Bohème," by the Polish operatic tenor, Mr. Jan Kiepura. The picture opened at the Tremon Theater Saturday. It is a Gaumont-British production, presented by Mr. Carl Laemmle, directed by Mr. Anatole Litvak and distributed by Universal. The original version was made in Germany.

Being a tenor, Mr. Kiepura is the hero. The other half of the love interest is provided by a bewitching little baggage with a delectable accent, called Miss Magda Schneider. The rest of the cast is English. Mr. Sonnie Hale is an antic crook, whose clowning would be ridiculous if it didn't come off so amiably; Mr. Edmund Gwenn a perturbed village mayor, whose business also would fail in less expert hands; Miss Betty Chester a terrifically energetic singer's manager; Mr. Aubrey Mather the tenor's mildly comic valet, and Miss Athene Seyler the Mayor's silly-simpering wife. A thoroughly satisfying cast, including extras.

The photography is magnificent. There are dream-pictures of Zern and the surrounding Swiss landscape, beautifully framed vistas seen through arches and trees, camera angles that are unusual without freakishness (a striking example is the view of Rudolph and Mimi through the harp in the orchestra, its structural curve giving line and distinction to the composition).

The music score by Mr. Mischa Spoliansky is well adapted to the mood of the picture, with those motoristic interludes that go with the cranking and honking of cars, the creak and grind of locomotives. The story is an entertaining romance. A fine family picture.

Misleading Title

Whether by chance or intention, "Professional Sweetheart," which began the week's run at R. K. O. Keith's, Saturday, turns out to be just a talkie's simple little way of spoofing the Radio Advertising Industry.

Miss Ginger Rogers is taken from an orphanage by an enthusiastic group of managers and publicity men and played up in the Big City as America's "Purity Girl," all for the benefit of the Ipsy-Wipsy Face Cloth. (She sings something simple on their radio hour.) To complete the illusion, she is compelled to wear ingénue frocks and nunlike negligées, eat baked apples and drink certified milk, when she wants awfully to doll up in rich black velvet, decolleté (with long earrings), eat caviar and go to night clubs. All very distressing. Ginger lives up to her name by throwing books (she hates 'em) at her captors and giving other frequent exhibitions of a nasty temper.

Now it seems that the Kelsey Dish Rag Corp. yearns to make her the Dish Rag Girl. Add conflict of contracts, agitated press agents and newspaper people, a Kentucky Mountain lad brought on to play "Dream Man" to the "Purity Girl," a wedding staged before the mike, all done in the spirit of broad farce with breathless exaggerations, and you have a mélange that strangely did not prove at all indigestible to the Keith audience. They loved it. It was something to telephone home about. We heard them afterward.

Mr. Norman Foster does the mountain lad Okay. Miss Zasu Pitts is about as usual, thank you (one of those noble newspaperwomen who sacrifice their lives to writing about movie stars). Mr. Gregory Ratoff is the floor-pacing, hand-rubbing Ipsy-Wipsy manager. Mr. Frank McHugh is a prize press agent and that other comic with the serious face, Mr. Allen Jenkins, is runner-up.

P. S. At the end, Ginger wears the black velvet. And sings for the Ipsy-Kelsey Clothsies. Touching, eh?

The Ladies Talk It Over

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has made a fairly successful screen adaptation of Miss Rachel Crothers's comedy, "When Ladies Meet," now showing at Loew's State Theater. To some of us, the talkie as compared with the stage always comes off second best, like a phonograph record of a symphony. The conciseness of the stage presentation sometimes is turned into meandering by the roving camera, and padding often results in diluted dialogue.

However, there are betterments as well as deficiencies, though comparisons are out of order. Mr. Frank Morgan certainly makes something more than a lay figure of Rogers Woodruff, publisher. As Claire, his wife, the lovely Miss Ann Harding does as fine a piece of work as did Miss Selena Royle before her. And that's something. Both have the same womanly dignity, natural blonde good looks and rich, low, resonant voices. We were disappointed in Miss Myrna Loy's self-centered Mary Howard. It isn't much of a part and that is perhaps why no actress is able to make much of it. Mr. Robert Montgomery's Jimmie is less high-strung and gesticulatory than Mr. Walter Abel's, but he's the same Little Mr. Fix-It who gets his way in the end. Miss Alice Brady is miscast as the flibbertigibbet Bridgie Drake. She isn't and evidently can't seem to be, a fluttery sort of person. Walter hangs around inconsequentially, as before.

The settings provide a refreshing journey to the scenic countryside and a duck of a country house It is on the whole, a very pleasurable picture.

M. L.

Leader of Fascists Arrested in Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the National Socialist Party.

The wave of violence which has swept over Austria, culminating in a series of bomb throwings here and producing the impression that the Hitlerites were determined to use every means to force the Nationalist Socialist régime on the country, has led to stern counter-measures by the Dollfuss Government, despite the absence of its chief at the World Economic Conference in London.

In the early hours of today bombs exploded in two different places in Vienna. Yesterday a Jewish jewelry store was partly demolished by a bomb causing several casualties. Other bombs were thrown. Windows of newspaper offices were broken in the city and regular work at the universities in Gratz and here was temporarily made impossible by National Socialist youth, while groups of Hitlerites rushed shouting through the streets denouncing Jews and the Government and pasting anti-Semitic stickers on Jewish stores.

The revolver with which the Tyrolean public safety chief, Dr. Richard Steidle, was shot and slightly wounded at Innsbruck, yesterday, has been discovered. It proved to be of German origin. Two bombs were unearthed in an allegedly National Socialist workshop near Innsbruck. All this violence is believed to result from a decision at party headquarters, which is stated to be directed by German Reich emissaries and is considered part of a vast plan designed to attempt to resist the Hitler movement.

Nevertheless, the Government appears to be resolved to wage a most relentless fight against the National Socialist movement. It is announced that all German National Socialist agitators with no other work here must be immediately deported and the local party chiefs placed under observation. All brown houses and other Hitler party offices in Vienna and Innsbruck and some other cities have been seized, closed and sealed.

Fascist Group Dissolved

National Socialist military organizations have been dissolved and every sort of political demonstration by the army forbidden. It is announced that no National Socialist can join the army.

National Socialist chiefs in the Tyrol, including some very prominent men, have been arrested. If these measures are not sufficient, the party will be disbanded and outlawed.

Encouraged by the support of a steadily increasing number of patriotic Austrians in the country and the hearty sympathy of the outside world for its heroic resistance against the National Socialist onslaught, the Dollfass Cabinet, and especially the War Minister, Gen. Karl Vaukoin, and the Police Minister, Maj. Emil Fey, are determined to do their utmost to preserve Austrian independence. They will not follow the dilatory policies which allowed the Fascists to attain power in Germany.

Nevertheless the National Socialist movement is exceedingly strong here and is supported by some very active and dynamic members of the population, who are stimulated to make any sacrifice by the fiery conviction that they are fighting for their race against Jewish materialism, Marxism, egotistical foreign enemies and followers of the old Hapsburg dynasty, whom they accuse of advocating Austrian independence for personal considerations. It is believed that without foreign help, resistance to the National Socialists would be doomed to eventual failure.

Pennsylvania Electric Co.

Despite the severity of the depression throughout the territory served, Pennsylvania Electric Company reports for itself and subsidiaries total operating revenues of $9,465,630 for 1932, as compared with $10,596,972 in the preceding year.

New England Flour Trade Prepares for Recovery Act

Coördination of the wholesale flour trade of New England to the end that complete coöperation may be assured under the new industrial recovery legislation is the object of steps being taken by flour sellers in Boston. Organization of the New England Flour Club has been effected on a temporary basis, to be made permanent at a meeting June 20, at Swampscott, during the New England Bakers' Convention.

Mill agents, millers, jobbers, brokers and wholesalers in general are to compose the membership. Mr. C. O. Case of the New England Flour Company is temporary president and Mr. John R. Bouldry temporary secretary. A special committee on organization is drafting a constitution and by-laws to be submitted at the meeting in Swampscott next week.

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Dearborn, Mich.

June 13, 1933

A COMPANY THIRTY YEARS OLD

This week Friday the Ford Motor Company completes 30 years of automobile making.

It is also my fortieth year at the same job. I made my first engine in 1893, and it still runs. This is the engine that won the Selden Patent Suit——which took the motor car out of the exclusive class, and opened the automobile industry to hundreds of manufacturers who started during the last 30 years.

Some of the men who began with me that June day in 1903, are working here yet. All of the principles we laid down then, are still operative; we find that they have great survival value for the future. To date they have produced and sold over 21,000,000 Ford cars.

Although we created the automobile market we have never thought it was good for anyone to monopolize it. We have always believed that before business could be good for one, it must be good for all. Our discoveries and improvements have always been open to other manufacturers without patent restrictions.

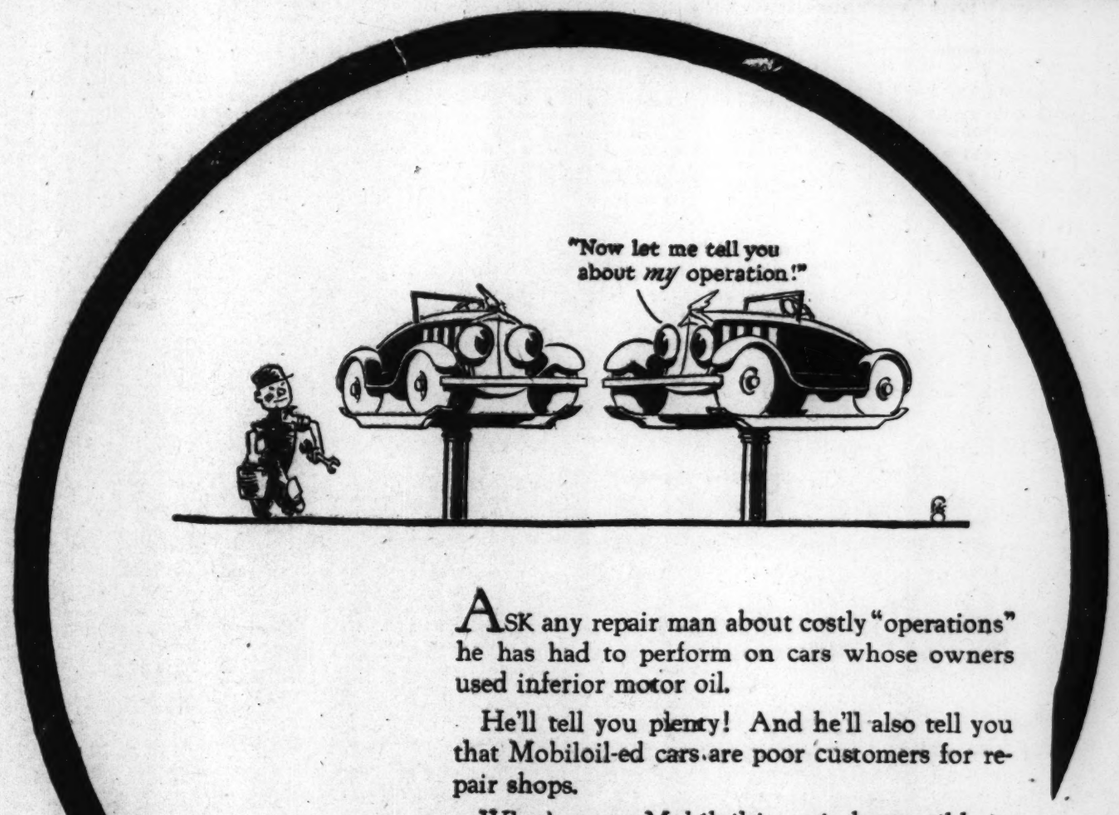
Of course, there is one thing we cannot share——everyone must get it for himself——and that is experience. Money could duplicate our buildings and machines, but it cannot duplicate 40 years of experience. And it is experience that makes a motor car.

But the past does not especially concern me; it has all been a preparation for the future. For myself, I feel that I have just been gathering the tools to do something worth while, and that my real task is still ahead.

Great changes are upon the world. False ideas of every kind are vanishing in the general upheaval. Those who built truly on principle will survive——their service will carry over. Business integrity and commodity honor will be fully justified. And newer and better ways of living will appear.

That is the outlook for this young thirty-year old Company of ours.

Henry Ford



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He'll tell you plenty! And he'll also tell you that Mobiloil-ed cars are poor customers for repair shops.

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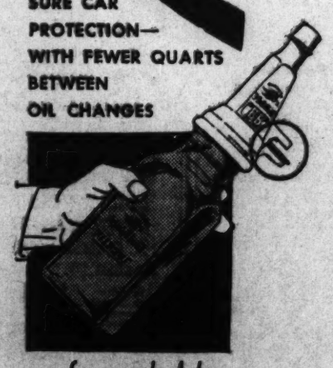
For your further protection, Mobiloil is now sold in diamond-shaped glass FILPRUF bottles. You can *see* what you are getting, and you *know* that every rich, green drop of Mobiloil goes into your crankcase. Mobiloil, by this exclusive Socony-Vacuum device, is under *lock and key* from refinery to you. And at no extra cost to you.

Protect your car and your purse. Buy Mobiloil where you see "Socony" or the Mobiloil sign.

SURE CAR PROTECTION— WITH FEWER QUARTS BETWEEN OIL CHANGES



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British Open Golf Has Near Record Entry

Overseas Group Includes 14 Americans and 10 Frenchmen

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Near record field of 287 and a record foreign entry of 34, including 14 leading United States amateurs and professionals, yesterday was announced for the British open golf championship, to be played at St. Andrews, Scotland, the week of July 3.

Gene Sarazen, defending champion, who won the British crown at Sandwich last year with the record total of 283, heads the United States delegation with other members of the Ryder Cup team captained by Walter C. Hagen, four times British champion.

The other members of the cup team are Ed Dudley, Craig R. Wood, F. Densmore Shute, Paul Runyan, J. Horton Smith, Olin A. Dutra and Leo H. Diegel, while the free-lance American entrants are John J. Farrell, United States open champion in 1928, Joe H. Kirkwood, Australian-born American professional, George T. Dunlap Jr., former American intercollegiate title holder, Joseph Ezar of Waco, Texas, and Joshua Crane of Brookline, Mass.

The United States amateur champion, C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, heads a Canadian delegation of three, including his London (Ont.), clubmate, Jack Nash, and Don Anderson of St. Thomas.

France nominated 10, Spain 6, and Argentina, New Zealand, Denmark, Egypt and the far corners of the British Empire sent the others. J. Cruickshank of Buenos Aires, is the only South American aspirant for the title.

The open will be contested this year under the same conditions as previously, with two qualifying rounds of 18 holes each on July 3 and 4, the low 100 and ties to begin the tournament proper on July 5, and with the field further narrowed to the 60 leaders and ties for the final 36 holes on Friday, July 7.

The British have not won their own title since 1923, when Arthur G. Havers led the field at Troon. Since then Hagen and Bobby Jones each has won three times and Jim M. Barnes, Tommy D. Armour and Sarazen once each.

Although the official entry list released in London failed to include the names of Billy Burke, picked Sunday for the Ryder Cup team, and Macdonald Smith, veteran Scottish-born professional of Great Neck, N. Y., both players have filed entries for the tournament and will sail with the cup team Thursday.

It was believed their entries would be accepted.

Medalist Sets Record

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 13 (AP)—Lucile Robinson of Des Moines set a course record of 81 to take medalist honors in the Women's Trans-Mississippi Golf Association tournament yesterday. Her score was one stroke over women's par and one under her own mark for the Wakonda Country Club course. Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, Tenn., was second with 87.

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Foreign Politics Prompted German Sport Concessions

COLOGNE, Germany, June 13 (AP)—The Reich's Nazi sports commissioner, Von Tschammer, yesterday said in an interview that international considerations prompted Germany to make its concessions on the anti-Semitic question at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Vienna.

(Germany assured the committee there would be no discrimination against Jews in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin, either against those of other countries or German Jews.)

"You were probably astonished by our decision at Vienna," Von Tschammer told his auditors, "but we had to consider the foreign political situation. Athletics represent our only asset and it is my duty to foster them."

The commissioner said he was gratified at numerous resolutions of an anti-Semitic character adopted by German athletic clubs but added: "I prefer cool advisers to hot-headed ones."

His remark was taken to indicate a further modification of the Nazi anti-Semitic policy, which barred all Jews from public athletic grounds or from participation in public contests and brought the retirement of Dr. Daniel Prenn from the German Davis Cup team.

Yale Varsity Covers Course at Low Stroke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 13—Coach E. O. Leader sent his varsity eight over the four-mile downstream course here last night in what probably was the final time row before the regatta Friday. The Eli varsity covered the distance in 20m. 46s. with a decidedly favorable tide and rowing practically all the way at only 24 strokes to the minute, raising the beat near the finish to 34. In all, Yale rowed about eight miles and Coach Whiteside gave his varsity a strenuous practice session.

Practically all the other crews ended their hard work today and from now on will work on finishing touches, including practice starts under the guidance of the new referee, Julian W. Curtiss, Yale '79. Representatives of both Yale and Harvard, including the coaches, accompanied F. Valentine Chappell, chairman of the regatta committee, over the course for rules instruction and to familiarize themselves with the angle change of the course between the mile-and-a-half and two-mile flags. One change took place in the Yale freshmen yesterday when F. B. Wadelton Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., replaced George S. Stearns of Cocoanutgrove, Fla., at No. 5.

The authorities of the universities have agreed to permit the continuance of the combination crew race and Harvard has announced its lineup as follows: Bow—R. W. Drury '36, 2—W. W. Gallagher Jr. '36, 3—L. P. Eliel '36, 4—Henry Saltonstall '35, 5—P. V. Bray '35, 6—W. S. Burton '36, 7—Richard Stackpole '34, stroke—F. A. Reece Jr. '35, coxswain—W. E. Howell '36. Harvard's athletes and coaches paid a visit to Yale quarters last night in their annual social get-together.

Hungary Gains Lead In Chess by Default

FOLKESTONE, Eng., June 13 (AP)—The United States, France, Austria, Poland, Sweden, and Hungary won matches in the first round of the team tournament of the International Chess Federation, which opened its congress yesterday.

I. Kashdan, R. Fine, and A. W. Dake won, and F. J. Marshall drew for the United States against Iceland for a total of 3½-½.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world champion, led the French quartet, winning from Soultanbeieff of Belgium in 37 moves. France won this match by 2½-1½. Other results:

Austria 2½, Luthuania 1½, Latvia 2, Czechoslovakia 2, Poland 3½ Scotland ½, Sweden 2½, Britain 1½, Denmark 2, Italy 1 (1 adjourned), Hungary 4, Estonia 0 (by default).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	35	23	.603
Rochester	35	23	.603
Toronto	34	24	.586
Baltimore	33	28	.541
Montreal	25	33	.431
Jersey City	24	33	.421
Buffalo	24	33	.421
Albany	22	35	.386

Results June 12

Newark 7, Rochester 1
Baltimore 11, Montreal 1.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 9, Albany 7.

Weetamoe vs. Vanitie

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 13—Followers of yacht racing are today much interested over the announcement that the big sloops Weetamoe and Vanitie are to engage in a special race off this port July 1, under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club. The course will be five miles longer than the approved America Cup course and promises to provide a most interesting contest between Frederick H. Prince's famous yacht and that owned by Gerard B. Lambert.

College Baseball Result

Boston College 6, Holy Cross 5.

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TORONTO CANADA

Dorothy Hunter Leads in Eastern Golf With a 78

Charlotte Glutting Follows Leader With a 79 at Brae Burn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 13—Dorothy Elizabeth Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club, Massachusetts junior champion, led the field on the opening day of the twenty-sixth eastern women's golf championship at the Brae Burn Country Club here yesterday, when she scored a 78, one stroke better than her nearest rival, Charlotte Glutting, of the Baltusrol (N. J.) Golf Club. Miss Hunter's play so far this year appears to be a renewal of the effort she made last year at the Merion Cricket Club, when she climbed after a slow start to tie Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck for the runnerup position to Mrs Edwin H. Vare Jr., the 1932 champion, who is not defending.

Miss Hunter's showing yesterday was considered remarkable because her scholastic work at Boston University did not allow her time enough to play in the recent Massachusetts state championship, the natural tuneup event for the eastern tournament and Griscom Cup matches.

Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club of Haworth, N. J., the 1925, 1928 and 1929 winner, scored an 81 for third place ahead of Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y., Edith A. Quier of the Huntingdon Valley (Penna.) Country Club, Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr. of Brae Burn, who tied for fourth place with 82s.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Merion, the only woman golfer who has won the British, Canadian, Scottish and United States titles, scored an 86 which tied the score turned in by Frances Williams of St. Davids (Penna.) Golf Club, the winner at The (Brookline) Country Club in 1930.

Dorothy Hunter, Albemarle	39	39	78
Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol	41	38	79
Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches	43	38	81
Jane Brooks, Rockland	40	42	82
Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Val.	38	44	82
Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn	39	43	82
Rosamond Vahey, Concord	41	42	83
Dorothy Richards, Weston	42	41	83
Rosalie Knapp, Women's National	44	40	84
Peggy Wattles, Wanakah	43	42	85
Jane McCullough, Huntingd'n Val.	45	40	85
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Hollywood	40	45	85
Frances Williams, St. David's	42	44	86
Mrs. C. Hurd, Merion Cricket	44	42	86
Ruth Batcheider, Brae Burn	44	43	87
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Concord	42	45	87
Mrs. W. J. Halnan, Oakley	44	43	87
Joyce Bigelow, Walpole	42	45	87
Lucille Parsons, Essex County	42	45	87
Mrs. W. A. Scheidt, Whitmarsh Valley	41	47	88
Mrs. Willard Howard, Charles River	44	44	88
Grace A. English, Colonial	45	43	88
Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow	45	43	88
Mrs. J. A. Patterson, The Country	48	41	89
Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Tedesco	45	44	89
Mary Parkinson, Dedham	49	40	89
Kathryn A. Bragaw, Essex County, N. J.	42	47	89
Mrs. D. B. Wentz Jr., Huntingdon Valley	47	42	90
Mrs. Al Nelson, Whitmarsh Valley	44	46	90
Helen Silleck, Greenwich	45	45	90
Deborah Verry, Kittansett	44	46	90
Edith Stevens, The Country	48	44	90
Betty Pietsch, Tamarack C. C.	42	48	90
Mrs. Fred Davis, Massasoit	47	43	90
Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, Gedney Farms	47	44	91
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Presidential	44	47	91
Natalie Peace, Huntingdon Valley	46	46	92
Mrs. Arthur Millea, Roslyn Harbor	47	45	92
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley	43	49	92
Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.	48	45	93
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. David's	46	47	93
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion C.	44	49	93
Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn	48	46	94
Mrs R. H. Barlow, Merion	45	49	94
Mrs. R. G. Stone The Country	50	45	95
Mrs. L. M. Palmer, Pomonock	48	47	95
Marie Bourneuf Charles River	47	48	95
Dorothy Von Olker, Brae Burn	50	46	96
Mrs. J. W. Hodges, Tedesco	46	50	96
Mrs C. F Eaton Jr., Wellesley	52	45	97
Mrs. H. H. Hicks, Salem	51	46	97
Helen Akerozd, Phila Country	51	47	98
Barbara Weaver, H'nt'gd'n Valley	47	51	98
Mrs. R. P. Linburg, Century	45	54	99
Mrs. C. E. Deland, Brae Burn	50	49	99
Florence McNeely, Philadelphia	48	51	99
Mrs. A. D. Hyde, Tedesco	52	47	99

Over the Net

ONLY four teams remain in the running in the European zone Davis Cup tennis competition for the right to meet the United States, winner of the American interzone final. They are Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and Australia. Great Britain's representatives, in the upper half of the draw, meet the Czechoslovakians, and the Australians, winners over South Africa on Tuesday in the quarterfinal round, face the agile Japanese on June 17 and following days, according to the present schedule. The two winning nations then meet in the European zone final on July 14 and following days. The winner of the European tie is scheduled to meet the United States at Auteuil, France, on July 21, 22, and 23 for the right to challenge France, present holder of the cup, on July 28, 29, and 30 at Auteuil.

The 1932 Wimbledon tournament, according to Tennis Illustrated, turned in a net profit of £36,026. Of this sum the English Lawn Tennis Association received £12,700 and the remainder went to the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, which holds the tournament.

Amherst Elects Sweet

AMHERST, Mass., June 13—Waldo E Sweet '34 has been elected captain of the Amherst College track team for next year. He is a distance runner and comes from Exeter, N. H. Gold track charms were awarded the 19 members of the team who were awarded letters, the manager and assistant manager, the coach and Prof Richard F. Nelligan as a reward for winning the "Little Three" track championship title.

Mrs. 'Toody-Miss Ryan Advance

BECKENHAM, Eng., June 13 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S Moody Jr. and Elizabeth M. Ryan, tuning up their strokes for Wimbledon, today entered the third round of the women's doubles in the Ken tennis championships. The American pair, defeated in the finals of the women's doubles at Wimbdedan last year, eliminated the English combination of Mrs. Cayley and Mrs. M. J. Rodgers in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Skillen Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., June 13—William R. Skillen Jr. '34 of Avondale has been elected captain of the Pennsylvania State College lawn tennis team for next year. Three players have been named to represent Penn State in the coming intercollegiate championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club later this month. They are Herman Block '33, George N. Green '33 and Henry B Hartzler '35.

Chuck Gardiner to Canadiens

TORONTO, June 13 (AP)—The Globe today said it had learned from a reliable source that negotiations had been completed between the Montreal Canadiens and Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League which would bring Chuck Gardiner, brilliant goaltender, to Montreal and send Marty Burke Harold Starr and George H. Hainsworth to the Hawks.

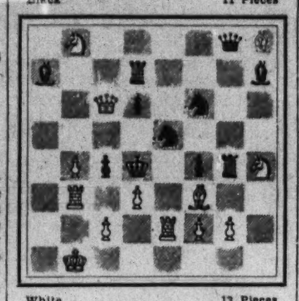
Vermont Elects Two

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 13—Captains of two University of Vermont athletic teams for next year were elected yesterday. J. J. Deltausse '34 of Rockville Center, N. Y., was named to lead the track team, while N. H. [illegible] of Burlington was named tennis leader.

Chess

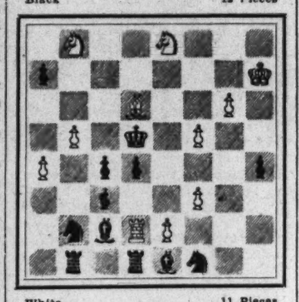
By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1521
By O. Kalligren
Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Swedish Chess Association, 1932)

Problem No. 1522
By E. Plesnivy
Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Swiat Szachowy, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

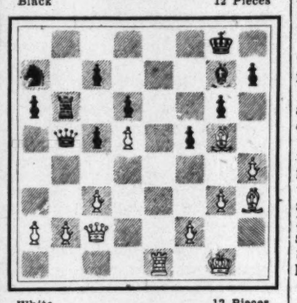
No. 1519. Q-R7
No. 1520. 1. R-R4 threat
2. B-K4ch
1. ——— KtxKt
2. R-K4
1. ——— Kt-B3
2. R-Q4ch
1. ——— Kt-B4
2. B-B7ch
1. ——— Kt-Kt5 or K-K4
2. R-R5ch
1. ——— P-B5
2. QxPch

End-Game No. 151. White wins: 1 R-Kt4, Q-B1(a); 2 R-Kt8, Q-B3; 3 R-Kt6, QxR; 4 P-B5ch, KxP (QxP; 5 B-B8ch, etc.); 5 B-K3ch, etc. (a) If 1 . . . QxR; 2 B-B8ch. If 1 . . . Q-R; 2 R-Kt8, Q-R2; 3 B-K3, QxR; 4 B-B4ch. White always wins the Q with a B check!

End-Games

From the tournament at Debreczin, 1924, Przepiorka-Steiner. White wins with an effective, though not spectacular, combination.

End-Game No. 152
Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Harold Morton has won the 1933 Massachusetts championship tournament with the impressive score of 13 consecutive victories. His nearest rival, D. H. Mugridge, who won the title last year, trailed by half a point.

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the international team tournament which began yesterday at Folkestone, Eng. Play is scheduled until June 24.

Dr. Tartakower, most prolific of chess writers (who has recently become a contributing editor of the Chess Review, with the promise of regular contributions), shows a characteristic humorous touch in "Führende Meister," one of his latest pamphlets, published by the Wiener Schach-Zeitung, when he christens 1 Kt-KB3 the Napoleon Opening "Why," he writes, "choose among Zukertort, Reti, and others when the move 1 Kt-KB3 had already been adopted by Napoleon in 1804?"

The second (May) bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America issued under the editorship of the new secretary-tournament director, Walter F. James, 2416 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., is a pleasing combination of art, humor and correspondence chess. Mr. James's two hobbies, drawing and chess, are delightfully mixed with varicolored mimeographed effects that are quite unique in chess literature. Of course, there are the usual game reports and announcements of forthcoming tournaments: The June quarterly one-round tournament, state and interstate championships (to start in July), and a United States championship for 1933 (if enough qualified players are interested). Those interested in correspondence chess will find the C. C. L. A. decidedly worth their while.

The Queen's Pawn Counter-Gambit

Attacking players will enjoy experimenting with the QP Counter-Gambit, despite Modern Chess Openings' summary, "inadequate for Black." It begins 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-Q4!? when White's only way to try to maintain the gambit P is 3 PxP. Thereupon 3 . . . P-K5; 4 Q-K2, Kt-KB3! (M. C. O. only considers 4 . . . Q-K2) and after 4 P-Q3, White wins another P, when we have an interesting battle between time and material. Of course, a player who worries over being two pawns down could probably lose, but in rough-and-tumble play Black often gets a good return on his investment, especially if White happens to be a quiet, positional type of player. Try it out on your favorite opponent. He will probably lose several games through surprise and overconfidence before he wakes up to the fact that White must proceed circumspectly if he is to emerge unscathed.

The following game was played in a tournament at Altona last April. Black turns the tables neatly in the Morphy defense to the Ruy Lopez.

Ruy Lopez

Taube White	Brinckmann Black	Taube White	Brinckmann Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Q-Q3	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Kt-K4	B-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 B-Kt3	QR-Q
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 R-Q?(d)	Q-B2!
5 Castles	KtxP!(a)	20 BxP	QKt-Q3!(e)
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4!(b)	21 BxKt	KtxB
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	22 Q-K2	.txRch
8 PxP	B-Kt3	23 QxR	Kt-B4!
9 P-B3	B-K2	24 Kt-Kt3(f)	QxPch
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	25 K-R	Kt-K5!(g)
11 Q-K2!	Kt-B4	26 R-Kt(h)	KtxKtch
12 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	27 PxKt	QxP(Kt6)
13 B-B2	P-B4	28 Q-Q5ch	K-R
14 PxPep	BxP	Resigns(i)	
15 KtxB(c)	KtxKt		

(a) The old Morphy defense, even if in theory questionable (because the QBP is backward), in actual practice gives Black many chances for counter-attack.
(b) The Riga variation . . . PxP; 7 R-K, P-Q4; 8 KtxP, B-Q3; 9 KtxKt, BxPch; 10 K-R, Q-R5; 11 RxKt, PxR; 12 Q-Q8ch, QxQ; 13 KtxQch, KxKt; 14 KxB; is now acknowledged advantageous for White. Also 6 . . . P-Q4; 7 KtxP, B-Q2; 8 KtxP!, KxKt; 9 Q-R5ch, K-K3; 10 B-Kt3, B-K; 11 Q-Kt4ch, is not good for Black.
(c) Staida, in Part V Partita d'Oggi, recommends QKt-Kt3. The text aims to attack the QP, and also seems very strong.
(d) Probably White overlooked Black's brilliant continuation. The best move was 19 B-Kt5.
(e) Unforeseen! If now 21 PxKt, RxB, followed by Kt or B takes QP, with a fine game.
(f) Forced in order not to lose the Kt, since if 24 P-B3?, KtxKt; 25 PxKt?, Q-B7ch, and mates in two.
(g) A curious persecution of a Kt by a Kt!
(h) White might offer greater resistance with 26 Q-Q5ch, K-R; 27 B-Kt5, KtxKt; 28 PxKt, QxQKtP, etc.
(i) There is no defense to the threat 29 . . . B-K4.
(Notes translated from L'Italia Scacchistica)

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Sir Harold Bowden, England, Pays Tribute to 1932 Olympics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Harold Bowden, chairman of the British Olympic Council, paid a growing tribute to the Games at Los Angeles, California, last summer whilst responding to the main toast at the 1933 banquet of the British Olympic Association. "I look back," he said, "upon magnificent organization and unforgettable hospitality, with long lists of broken records and longer lists of American successes as the outstanding feature." There were cries of "Hear, Hear" from distinguished sportsmen and sportswomen all over the room when he ventured the opinion that the Olympic Games could be, and, indeed, are, of great help to the League of Nations in their attempt to build world peace.

Lord Burghley, who captained the British team at "L. A." and is a busy Member of Parliament, pursued the same theme prior to proposing the toast of "Our Guests." Herr von Hoesch, the German Ambassador to Britain, recounted a number of interesting facts in his reply. "The vagabond existence of the diplomat makes his sporting life a complete failure," he declared, amid laughter, and then he went on to tell of what Germany is doing toward the preparation of the next Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936.

Twenty miles from the center of the German capital a new Stadium is being built, he said, with accommodation for 80,000 spectators, and it will be modeled upon the pattern of the arena at Los Angeles. There will, however, be no "Olympic Village," as there was in California. The absence of this feature will be regretted by all who appreciate the significance of California's "happy hamlet," to which Thomas Hampson, the winner of the Olympic 800 meters race, alluded most appreciatively in his speech on behalf of the British team. He summed up the opinion of the many distinguished Olympic athletes present when he described the festival of 1932 as "a perfectly marvelous show."

The toastmaster at the Savoy Hotel asked for it, and got it, when he prompted Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. One was just wondering whether Sir John was really going to forget to couple the name of Sir Harold Bowden with the main toast of the evening, when the vigilant master of ceremonies leaned forward and prompted the speaker. Maybe he was a little too soon. Maybe he was only just in time. We shall never know which, for Sir John gave some twists to his concluding remarks that made the official's cheeks as red as his livery coat. It was gentle raillery, of course, but it was irresistibly funny. And, to those who had never heard the Foreign Secretary before, it afforded a glimpse of his brilliant forensic ability.

Reds and Phillies Win In National League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	18	.617
St. Louis	30	21	.588
Pittsburgh	29	21	.580
Chicago	28	26	.519
Cincinnati	26	26	.500
Boston	22	29	.431
Brooklyn	20	27	.426
Philadelphia	18	34	.346

Results June 12

Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 5.
Only games scheduled.

George Grantham's triple with the bases full in the seventh inning yesterday enabled the Cincinnati Reds to win a loosely played baseball game from the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 5, in the National League. The Cubs held a 5 to 2 lead going into the seventh, mostly because of a four-run rally off Bob Smith in the fifth. However, Bottomley walked, Hafey singled and Rice walked to fill the bases for the Reds, and then Grantham came through with his timely triple, scoring himself a moment later on Morrissey's single. Smith went the distance for the winners.

Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn 7 to 4 yesterday, scoring most of its runs while Owen Carroll was pitching for the Dodgers. The slugging Phillies collected eight hits and six of their runs while Carroll was in the box and that was all they needed. Roy Hansen turned in his first victory of the season for the Phillies, keeping 12 Brooklyn safeties scattered fairly well. Don Hurst made three hits behind Hansen and Whitney drove out a homer. Stripp made three of Brooklyn's hits. The scores by innings:

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	x	6	13	4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	8	0

Batteries—Smith and Lombardi; Malone, Bush and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Rigler. Time—1h. 42m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	x	7	13	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	12	0

Batteries—Hansen and Davis; Carroll, Ryan, Shaute and Outen, Lopez. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	34	17	.667
Indianapolis	30	21	.588
Minneapolis	30	25	.545
Milwaukee	26	28	.481
St. Paul	28	31	.475
Toledo	26	30	.464
Louisville	23	32	.418
Kansas City	21	38	.356

Results June 12

Milwaukee 6, Toledo 2.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 7.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 4.
St. Paul 2, Indianapolis 1.

West Indians Score 382 and 251 for Five

LONDON, June 13 (Canadian Press)—West Indies was well on its way to a smashing victory over Middlesex in their cricket match when the second day's play closed last night. The scores were: British West Indies 382 and 251 for five declared, Middlesex 178 and 7 for no wickets.

Following the fine work of their bowlers in demolishing the Middlesex wickets cheaply, the West Indians went to bat and rolled up 251 for only 5 wickets. This gave them a bargin of 455 to be overcome by Middlesex and the invaders were satisfied to declare the innings closed.

Roach, Trinidad batsman, was the star of the West Indians' second innings with a total of 77 before he was caught by Hendren off Taylor's bowling. Roach was at the wickets an hour and 45 minutes and knocked up eight 4's.

Barrow and Headley added 33 and 34 respectively, and Grant was still unbeaten with 47 runs to his credit when the innings was declared closed.

West Indies, First Innings, 382
Middlesex, First Innings

Lee, b Martindale	3
Price, c Wiles; b Martindale	4
Hearne, b Griffiths	15
Hendren, lbw, Martindale	2
Hulme, c Griffiths	3
Enthoven, c Merry, b Headley	20
Newman, b Headley	50
Sims, c Martindale; b Headley	1
Durston, c Wiles; b Griffiths	41
Peebles, not out	28
Taylor, c Valentine; b Headley	6
Extras	5
Total	178

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Martindale	43	3	Valentine	29	0
Griffiths	69	3	Headley	27	4
Da Casta	6	0			

West Indies, Second Innings

Roach, c Hendren; b Taylor	77
Barrow, c Hulme; b Peebles	33
Headley, lbw Hulme	34
Grant, not out	47
Wiles, run out	27
Da Costa, lbw Sims	1
Merry, not out	9
Extras	23
Total (for five wickets declared)	251

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Taylor	45	1	Sims	31	1
Peebles	48	1			

Middlesex, Second Innings

Lee (not out)	3
Price (not out)	4
Total (for no wickets)	7

May Use Peddocks Island

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Representative McCormack of Boston was informed by the War Department yesterday that permission would be granted to the Massachusetts Yacht Club Association to hold its annual outing next month at Peddocks Island in Boston Harbor. Permission had been declined because of lack of personnel in Boston, but McCormack told the department the association was ready to spend its own money to police and prepare the island.

South Africa Wins Doubles

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The South African doubles tennis team of Virgil G. Kirby and Nat G. Farquharson yesterday defeated Jack C. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, to prolong the Davis Cup series between the two countries another day. Australia won the first two singles matches Saturday and needed only the doubles to advance to the semifinal round of European zone competition. Two singles matches remain to be played.

TOP OF THE WORLD at Rock-bottom prices

In the CANADIAN ROCKIES!—Extraordinary Opportunity!—This year's holiday on top of the world at costs never so much *scaled down!* Snow peaks, glaciers, valleys of the gods . . . Spectacular days, threaded on a ribbon of views you'll never forget . . . Ride with cowboy guides, climb, swim in warm pools, dance to world-famed orchestras. And for golfers—a thrilling, mile-high, 18-hole course. *Amateur Tournaments* are—Prince of Wales Trophy, July 3-8; Willingdon Cup, Aug. 28—Sept. 2. *Indian Days, Banff*—Aug. 18-19-20. *Calgary Stampede*—July 10-15.

6 Glorious Days—divided between famous Banff Springs Hotel—Chateau Lake Louise—Emerald Lake Chalet. 126 miles of smooth motoring. All-Expense $70

5 Wonderful Days at same noted hotels and chalets. Motor tour; 1st Day at Banff Springs Hotel. From Emerald Lake to Field for train. All-Expense $60

4 Colorful Days, 1st day Banff Springs Hotel Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet next. Motoring. All-Expense $50

5 Outdoor Days, Chateau Lake Louise; Emerald Lake Chalet; Wapta and Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camps. Motoring. All-Expense $40

Add Rail Fares from starting point. Tours begin Banff or Field. $40.-Tour—Lake Louise or Field. New Low Summer Round Trip Rail Fares. Also a special 45-day Round Trip Fare. Include a Tour en route to No. Pacific Coast, California, Alaska. Further Hotel Reductions for a week's stay, a month—or longer . . . Details from nearest travel agent.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
Apply to Local Agents including Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities.
Ask also about All Expense Conducted Tours to Pacific Coast and Alaska.

Bruce Campbell's Hit Gives Browns Victory

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	17	.660
Washington	31	22	.585
Philadelphia	30	22	.542
Chicago	28	24	.538
Cleveland	28	25	.528
Detroit	25	27	.481
St. Louis	19	35	.352
Boston	16	34	.320

Result June 12

St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
Only game scheduled.

Bruce Campbell hit a home run with Art Scharein on base in the eighth inning of the only American League baseball game played yesterday and gave the St. Louis Browns a 3-to-1 victory. The blow broke up a pitchers' battle between George Blaeholder and Ed Durham and came after Scharein had walked and stolen second. The White Sox threatened in the ninth when Simmons led off with a single and Kress walked, but Blaeholder tightened up and the rally ended. George Haas hit a pair of doubles for the losers, while Campbell and Garms each connected with two safeties for the Browns. The score by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Blaeholder and Shea; Durham, Heving and Berry. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 1m.

Harvard Elects Rogers

The Harvard lacrosse players have elected Eddy J. Rogers '34 of Belleville, Ind., captain for next year. He played coverpoint on the varsity last year and this year and also played guard on last fall's varsity football team.

Domino
Cane Sugars Sweeten America
"Sweeten it with Domino"

M-m m-m-m!

What a *Flavor!*
Pure ham and choice spices marvel

The Home Forum

Irish History in Fiction

IT HAS been so much the custom in recent years to think of Irish literature in terms of poetry and drama that we come near forgetting that Ireland has also been interpreted to the English-speaking world by her novelists. By these I do not mean the great host of men and women of Irish birth or descent whose names appear in the roster of English and American writers. Such writers have contributed to the creation of fiction in the English tongue the special gifts of their racial temperament. They are not, however, distinctively Irish writers, in the sense that Lover and Lever were. What I do mean is that Samuel Lover and Charles Lever, and many other more subtle novelists, did much to create the popular conception of the Irishman, both gentleman and peasant, and are responsible for a good part of whatever knowledge of Irish history the ordinary English and American reader may have.

This has not always been to the advantage of Ireland. Some of the interpretations of Irish character by such thoroughgoing Irishmen as Lever, Lover and Carleton have been caricatures, though no more so than the Londoner of Charles Dickens. Some of the history that has been portrayed by the Irish novelists has been colored by the particular political, religious, or sectional bias of the writer. In proportion as controversies have been long-perpetuated, and individual biases have been deeply grooved, the novels lose their historical reliability; and at the same time probably gain in piquancy and force. At any rate, they have disseminated a notable part of the information, and misinformation, that the outside world has on the subject of Irish history.

It has been pointed out by Maurice Francis Egan that the earlier Irish novelists looked at their people from the outside and wrote with an eye to the English public. This was true of Carleton, Lover, and Lever. It was even true in a measure of Gerald Griffin, author of the masterpiece, *The Collegians*, which, sentimentalized and theatricalized in Dion Boucicault's *Colleen Bawn*, gave the whole English-speaking world its version of the Irish character. It was true of the women novelists, Maria Edgeworth, Emily Lawless, Jane Barlow. They were in sympathy with their people and their background, but they were consciously thinking about making these clear to outsiders. From a literary point of view, this is not conducive to the most spontaneous and vital work; but when it does not result in a conscious dressing up, a putting on of company manners and gallery-playing, it is to the advantage of the outside reader.

* * *

Of the old-line Irish novelists, Samuel Lover and Charles Lever are most often seen on American and English bookshelves. Lever has more than once told well the story of the Irish gentlemen. *The Knight of Gwynne*, for all its levity, is a serious treatment of Irish politics at the time when the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was being consummated.

As for Samuel Lover, though his famous *Rory O'More* is more a humorous character study than a history, its background is that of the United Irishmen Movement and the Rebellion of 1798, and his objective is unmistakably the portrayal of the life of the poor among his countrymen.

Maria Edgeworth honestly tried to interpret phases of Irish life to a public that knew nothing about them. Of *Castle Rackrent*, her best-known novel, and of *Ormond*, Mr. Egan says that "the historian of Ireland in the eighteenth century could as fairly neglect" those two novels as the historian of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, dealing with France, could afford to neglect the fiction of Paul Bourget. Which is a roundabout way of saying, of course, that he cannot afford to neglect them at any cost.

But most of us are not historians of any period or any place. We are merely readers who enjoy novels, and are, some of us, interested in history. What have the Irish novelists for us? Frankly, we are not likely to turn back to Lover and Lever, or even to Gerald Griffin and Miss Edgeworth, any more than we do to Fielding and Sterne, or Bulwer Lytton or Disraeli. What can we find that will give us a bird's-eye view of Irish history in the form of fiction sufficiently palatable to modern taste?

Such a list as this, of varying quality, can be drawn up for consideration:

10th century—Danish Invasions
Thorstein of the Mere, by W. G. Collingwood
12th century—Anglo-Norman Invasion
Hereward the Wake, by Charles Kingsley
1166—*The Departure of Dermot*, by Standish O'Grady
1579—Desmond Rebellion
Maelcho, by Emily Lawless
1599—Irish Expedition of Essex
With Essex in Ireland, by the same author

(The Hon. Emily Lawless was author of *The Story of Ireland* in "The Story of the Nations" series, from which a great many English-speaking readers have derived their knowledge of history. Superficial, but interesting, this work of Miss Lawless is probably still read more than any other one history of Ireland. It goes only as far as 1886.)

1685-91—Battle of the Boyne
The Boyne Water, by John Banim
The Fortunes of Col. Torlogh O'Brien, by J. Sheridan Le Fanu
Early 18th century
Blind Raftery and his wife, Hilaria, by Donn Byrne
1780-98—United Irishmen Movement
Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by M. McDonnell Bodkin
The Rebels, by the same author
The Northern Iron, by "George A. Birmingham" (Canon Hannay)
The Race of Castlebar, by Emily Lawless and Shan Bullock
In Dark and Evil Days, by Frances Sheehy Skeffington

This period, marked by the Rebellion of 1798, holds unusually fascinating possibilities for the novelist, and has been dealt with more often in fiction than any other section of Irish history.

Portions of the last hundred years of Irish history may be found in *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, by William Carleton, which give a vivid picture of the life of the Irish people in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. *When We Were Boys*, by William O'Brien, tells of the Fenian Movement in the 1860's.

It should be noted that in the list is one novel by an Englishman: *Hereward the Wake*, by Charles Kingsley. The remainder are by Irish writers.

It should be added, too, that some of these novels cannot be obtained in the smaller public libraries in the United States.

Interpretations of Irish life and character among the horse-racing, fox-hunting gentry of the last fifty years, but without a definitely historical setting, are to be found in the delightful novels of Miss Somerville and Miss Violet Martin, who collaborated under the name of "Martin Ross." One of their best is *The Experiences of an Irish R. M.* "George A. Birmingham's" *Seething Pot* is also worth reading. "M. J. Farrell" (pen name of Mary Lista Skrine) writes in *Point to Point* of sporting life in Ireland.

This list is only an appetizer. It is not meant to be exhaustive, but only suggestive, and a point of departure. The novels, varied in style, theme, and bias, leave a residuum made up of a few convictions and a few types—the "Irish gentleman," the wide differences between the Irish peasantry of different sections of the country, the mixture of races that make up the Irish people, its persistent devotion to lost causes, certain spectacular events and names in her history like the Anglo-Norman Invasion, Strongbow, Dermot, Desmond, Ormond, the Battle of Kinsale, Drogheda, the Cromwellian Settlement, the battles of the Boyne and of Aughrim, the Siege of Londonderry, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Sarsfield and the Duke of Berwick, Owen Roe O'Neill, mutiny at the Nore, the Fenians.

The earlier Ireland of the fabled kings and legend, the late Ireland of Sinn Fein and the Dail Eireann, seem to belong more to poetry, drama, and journalism. I have not yet discovered a novel that makes the Easter Rebellion of 1916 as thrilling a story as the Rebellion of 1798.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Cradle of Paris

Paris was born in the Isle of the Seine, whose shape is that of a cradle, and of which Sauval speaks so picturesquely: "The isle of the City is fashioned like a great ship sunk in the slime and stranded at the surface of the water, in the middle of the Seine."

This particularity must certainly have struck the heraldists of every age, and from it comes the vessel that is blazoned on the old escutcheon of Paris.

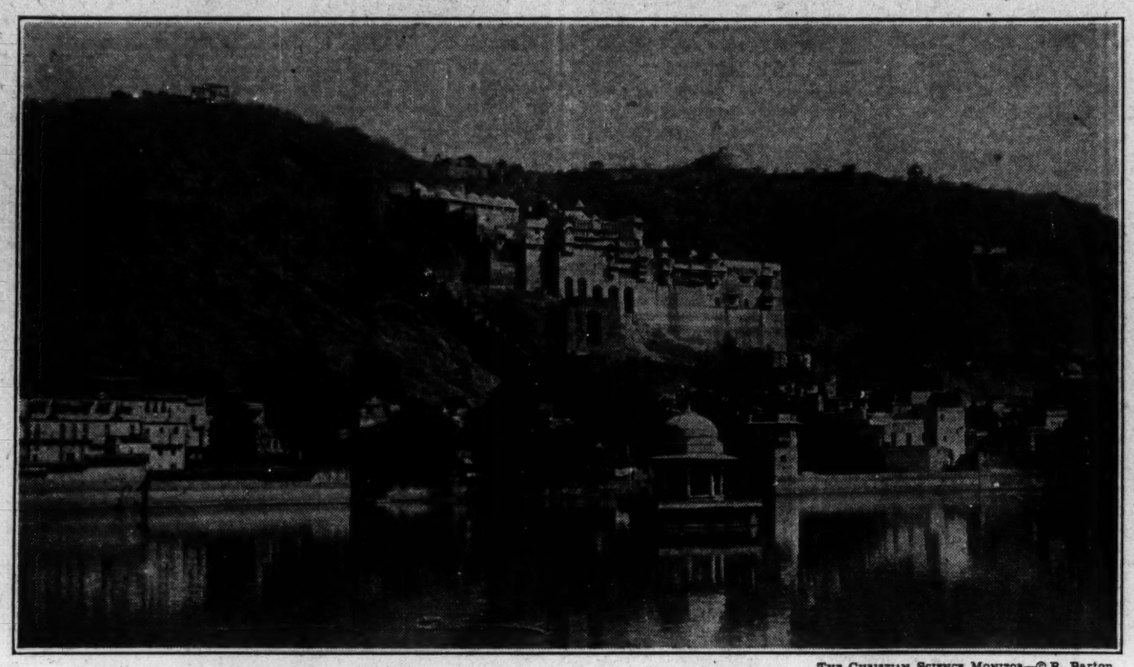
So the City presents itself with its prow to the west and its poop to the east.

The poop is Nôtre-Dame, and the prow, joined to the two banks by two ropes of stone, is the old Pont-Neuf. . . .

The whole history of Paris has to do with the wonderful old Pont-Neuf, celebrated throughout the world, the masterpiece of Androuet du Cerceau and of Germain Pilon —the Pont-Neuf which was the main throughfare of ancient Paris.

It is therefore by the Old City that our walks should commence. We shall come across some rare vestiges of the primitive Lutetia. On several occasions, behind the apse of Nôtre-Dame, fragments of ramparts have been found, and some of the stones forming these antique defences are discovered to have been taken from the arenas constructed by the Romans. The benches of the circus had contributed to check the Norman invasion; does not the wall of Pericles on the Acropolis contain broken fragments of antique marble statues? . . .

Nôtre-Dame, radiantly beautiful, rises, like a large stone flower, from a mass of flat roofs, grey or blue, and the majestic outlines of its towers stand out in their immensity against the horizon. Beneath every caprice of the hour or light, whether the sun gilds this splendour or its carvings are mantled in snow, while a carpet of spotless flakes stretches below, whether the flaming sky frames its violet bulk in melting gold, or the storm wraps it in its copper clouds, ever the noble Cathedral appears in its shining beauty and unsurpassed grandeur. The elegant spire that completes it shoots clearly and proudly into the air, and flights of crows whirl, with shrill cawings, round the blossoming roofs of the Paris Basilica. Over there, above a dazzling view of carvings, chimneys, gables, bridges, steeples, and streets, the far-off azures melt into soft tints, and finally mingle, on the horizon, in a vague colouring; the beasts of the Apocalypse, which the talented artists of times gone by poised on the tower balustrades, bend grimacingly and jeeringly over the vast Paris that feverishly lives and moves below! It is one of the noblest sights of the Tower that our enchanted eyes have just gazed upon.—GEORGES CAIN, in "Nooks and Corners of Old Paris." Translated by FREDERICK LAWTON. (London: The Richards Press.)



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The Palace at Bundi (India) Overlooks the Still Waters of the Lake

"The saving Principle"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 285 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy speaks of God as "the saving Principle, or divine Love." Paul and Silas in prison with their feet in stocks, singing praise unto God, certainly must have been aware of the presence of God, who is "the saving Principle." The loosening of their bonds and the opening of the prison doors proved beyond a shadow of doubt that inspired trust in Him saves from trouble. The keeper of the prison, beholding the result of their prayer and praise unto God, asked, "What must I do to be saved?" They said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

When the Ethiopian said to the Apostle Philip "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God," Philip considered him ready for baptism. In explaining Philip's requirement that the eunuch should believe with all his heart, on page 77 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says it means not only to "acknowledge the incarnation,—God made manifest through man,—but even the eternal unity of man and God, as the divine Principle and spiritual idea; which is the indissoluble bond of union, the power and presence, in divine Science, of Life, Truth, and Love, to support their ideal man." And continuing, she says, "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us, and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being."

Today many are crying, "What must I do to be saved?" From what is it they wish to be saved? Fear is one of the things which most torment mortals. They are afraid of lack of food, shelter, clothing; afraid of heat and cold; afraid of many other things. Nothing but the understanding of man's at-one-ment with divine Principle, Love, understanding of the ever-presence of "the saving Principle," can save from fear and its consequences.

How can one understand that man is ever at one with divine Principle, Love; that "the saving Principle" is always present? By eliminating from his consciousness whatever is unlike Love. Thought darkened by selfishness is not aware of Love's presence. As when a person standing in the light shuts his eyes and complains that it is dark, so if we let selfishness shut our eyes to the ever-presence of divine Love we fall easy victims to fear, and then are apt to complain about the trouble it brings upon us. Similarly, one who is unkind cannot at the same time be conscious of Love's nearness and kindness, of its tender, unfaltering care. The individual who allows hate or resentment to remain in his consciousness does not know God as omnipotent Love.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 569), "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality, and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing, —in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." Reflecting Love's qualities, the individual is conscious of man's at-one-ment with divine Love, and faces each day with the joyous thought that he will be enabled to do much good during the day; and such a one receives much good, because the operation of "the saving Principle" not only furnishes him with opportunities to do good but also provides him with everything needful.

One who understands God as omnipotent, ever present Love and realizes the fact, is not controlled by belief in evil. Rising above material sense-testimony, in time of trouble he will feel Love's presence and power, and this realization will protect him. Even should the outward evidence not change immediately, still his consciousness of Love's allness and nearness enables him joyfully and confidently to expect good; and his continued steadfast faith in and application of "the saving Principle" results in a betterment in the outward conditions.

A student left his automobile in front of a Christian Science church on a Hallowe'en night while he went inside to take care of some duties. When he had finished the work in which he was engaged, he found the car had been mischievously begrimed. Remembering that God is Love, he held his thought to this truth. Having to use the automobile early next morning and not having had time to clean it, during the day for several hours he left it parked on a business street, and when he returned he found it cleaned and polished. Later he learned that one whose place of business was near where the automobile had been parked, and to whom he had shown some kindness, had himself cleaned and polished the car. The student was very grateful for this loving act.

The great Master's consciousness of God as omnipotent, ever present Love, and his knowledge of the real man's at-one-ment with divine Principle enabled him to say, "I and my Father are one," and, "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone." And he showed that he was ever conscious of Love's presence, in his further statement, "I do always those things that please him." His knowledge of Love's allness and his conscious sense of man's unity with divine Love protected and directed him, and enabled him to prove that "the saving Principle" is ever present, delivering from sin, sickness, and death.

Let us accept divine Love as the standard for our thoughts and actions; then we too shall gain the assurance that our Father will not leave us alone, but that "the saving Principle" will be found ever present to deliver us from every belief in evil.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Greeting to June

O, June, I reach my outstretched hands to you:
To your soft radiance, to your joyous hours;
To the deep stillness of the sky's far blue;
To the warm fragrance of your bursting flowers.
In all your present loveliness I hear
The echoing voice of other Junes ring clear.

I love your glory, your rich lavishness;
The way red roses tumble down the wall;
The note of triumph in the thrush's call;
The early morning chorus of the birds,
Sweeter than any music framed for words.
I love the way the mock-orange bushes pour
Their honeyed perfume out beside my door.
And every June my heart is running still
To the white daisies on a distant hill
Where, in the warm June sunshine, I would lie
Watching the soft clouds cross the azure sky.

I am so glad for every radiant June—
For cat-birds nesting in my tall ash tree,
For nature's ever-changing pageantry.

I never knew a June that did not stir
A hundred songs of gladness in my heart,
That did not start a caroling of praise
For the rich working of God's perfect ways;
That did not make me humbly glad that I
Could gain new gladness as the hours go by,
All that I hear is the same lilting tune—
That throbbing, pulsing measure that is—June!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

True Tolerance in the Critic

It is a painful truth that not only individuals, but even whole nations, are ofttimes so enslaved to the habits of their education and immediate circumstances, as not to judge disinterestedly even on those subjects, the very pleasure arising from which consists in its disinterestedness, namely, on subjects of taste and polite literature. Instead of deciding concerning their own modes and customs by any rule of reason, nothing appears rational becoming, or beautiful to them, but what coincides with the peculiarities of their education. In this narrow circle, individuals may attain to exquisite discrimination, as the French critics have done in their own literature; but a true critic can no more be sure without placing himself on some central point, from which he may command the whole, that is, some general rule, which, founded in reason, or the faculties common to all men, must therefore apply to each,—than an astronomer can explain the movements of the solar system without taking his stand in the sun. And let me remark, that this will not tend to produce despotism, but, on the contrary, true tolerance, in the critic.—From "Lectures on Shakespeare. 1818," by SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

MANY of the towns in the so-called "backward" states of Rajputana have once been heavily fortified and are still surrounded by an immensely high and thick city wall, punctuated by huge spiked elephant gates. These gates allowed of the entry of elephants in state processions, and the heavy iron spikes were a precaution to prevent the gates from being battered down in an attack on the city. Kotah is just such an old city, and most picturesque. There are two great walls, an outer and an inner, both in good preservation. Here particularly one can see quaint examples of the favorite Rajput art of wall painting, for numbers of houses have their outer walls decorated. Although crude in coloring, these pictures are vigorously executed and often show extreme naturalness of action, in contrast to the old Indian paintings which have a stiff and static effect of flatness.

Kotah is now provided with electric light, but this has not penetrated all its maze of little streets. When one passses in through the great city gates after nightfall, and finds behind him the tiny crowding houses and bazaars, all permeated with the pungent smell of the evening fires, one feels at once the mysterious yet intimate atmosphere which hangs over them, like a dark protecting blanket pricked by faint guttering lights. Everything is hushed, dim and shrouded, while scraps of talk and laughter come from the quietly squatting groups beside the shops and fires.

Bundi is another such city, smaller and without the intact circuit wall, but crowned by a beautiful old palace whose huge thick walls literally climb up the hill above a small artificial lake. From the palace roofs one sees the whole city spread out below, and behind are the hills, their ridges outlined by walls and towers. This state, small in size but not in importance, is as yet quite undeveloped commercially, for it has no railway and none of its natural resources have been tapped. But traveling merchants of various races find their way even here, and in the bazaar we were accosted by a smiling Afridi who had come down from the frontier selling furs.

The streets are uneven and narrow, and thronged with country folk from the near-by villages. Here one may see the Rajput types at their best. Oval-faced women—often beautiful, but difficult to glimpse behind their drawn veils—with their incomparably graceful carriage and swinging walk; older men with their characteristic forked beards, growing outward and following the line of the jaw. It is no uncommon thing here to see some old *thakur* complete in the magnificence of embroidered coat, multicolored Rajput *safa* (turban), huge curved scimitar, and old embossed shield. Indeed, at Durbar time, when all the landowners come in from remote districts to attend on the ruling prince, the richness and brilliant color of the assembly are comparable only to a scene from the *Arabian Nights*, and for sheer gorgeousness of apparel could rival many a modern super-film.

Le "Principe rédempteur"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A LA page 285 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy parle de Dieu comme étant le "Principe rédempteur ou Amour divin." Paul et Silas, qui pouvaient chanter les louanges de Dieu alors qu'ils étaient en prison, les pieds dans des entraves, devaient certainement sentir la présence de Dieu, du "Principe rédempteur." Le fait que leurs liens se rompirent et que les portes de la prison furent ouvertes prouva d'une manière indubitable que la confiance divinement inspirée délivre l'homme du malheur. Le geôlier, voyant le résultat de leurs prières et des louanges qu'ils adressaient à Dieu, demanda: "Que faut-il que je fasse pour être sauvé?" Ils lui répondirent: "Crois au Seigneur Jésus et tu seras sauvé."

Lorsque l'Ethiopien dit à l'apôtre Philippe: "Je crois que Jésus-Christ est le Fils de Dieu," Philippe estima qu'il était prêt pour le baptême. En expliquant l'attitude de l'apôtre, qui demandait que l'eunuque crût de tout son cœur, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 77 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Il devait non seulement reconnaître l'incarnation,—Dieu manifesté par l'homme,—mais encore l'éternelle unité de Dieu et de l'homme en tant que divin Principe et idée spirituelle; c'est là en effet l'union indissoluble, le pouvoir et la présence de la Vie, de la Vérité et de l'Amour, soutenant leur homme idéal dans la Science divine." Puis elle ajoute: "Tel est le grand Amour que le Père nous a témoigné; et cet Amour maintient l'homme dans la Vie sans fin et dans le cercle éternel de l'être harmonieux."

Bien des hommes s'écrient aujourd'hui: "Que faut-il que je fasse pour être sauvé?" De quoi désirent-ils être sauvés? La crainte est une des choses qui tourmentent le plus les mortels. Ils craignent que la nourriture ou les vêtements ne viennent à leur manquer; ils ont peur d'être sans asile,—peur du chaud, du froid, et de bien d'autres choses. Rien ne peut nous sauver de la crainte et de ses conséquences sinon la compréhension du fait que l'homme est un avec le divin Principe, l'Amour, et que le "Principe rédempteur" est toujours présent.

Comment pourrons-nous comprendre que l'homme est toujours un avec l'Amour, le Principe divin; que ce "Principe rédempteur" est toujours présent? En éliminant de notre conscience tout ce qui est dissemblable à l'Amour. La pensée qu'obscurcit l'égoïsme, ne sent pas la présence de l'Amour. Supposons qu'en plein jour quelqu'un ferme les yeux et se plaigne de ce qu'il fait nuit: c'est notre cas si nous nous laissons aveugler par l'égoïsme, qui nous empêche de percevoir la présence constante de l'Amour divin; alors nous serons facilement en proie à la crainte, et peut-être nous plaindrons-nous des maux qu'elle entraîne. De même, celui qui manque de bienveillance ne peut pas sentir la présence et la bonté de l'Amour, sa sollicitude inlassable et tendre. L'homme qui permet à la haine ou au ressentiment de demeurer dans sa conscience, ne sait pas que Dieu est l'Amour tout-puissant.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 569): "Celui qui touche le bord de la robe du Christ et maîtrise ses croyances mortelles, l'animalité et la haine, celui-là a la grande joie d'avoir la preuve de la guérison et a la douce conviction que Dieu est Amour." Quiconque reflète les qualités de l'Amour peut se rendre compte que l'homme est uni à l'Amour divin, et penser chaque matin avec joie au bien qu'il pourra faire pendant la journée; aussi reçoit-il lui-même de nombreux bienfaits, parce que l'action du "Principe rédempteur" qui lui donne l'occasion de faire du bien, lui fournit aussi tout ce qui est nécessaire.

Celui qui comprend clairement que Dieu est Amour, tout-puissant et toujours présent, ne sera pas dominé par la croyance au mal. S'élevant au-dessus du témoignage des sens matériels, à l'heure de la détresse il sentira la présence et le pouvoir de l'Amour, et cette réalisation le protégera. Même si les circonstances ne changent pas immédiatement, il peut s'attendre au bien avec joie et confiance, car la totalité et la proximité de l'Amour sont présentes à sa pensée; et en persévérant dans la foi à l'égard du "Principe rédempteur" et l'application de ce qu'il en sait, il verra s'améliorer les conditions extérieures.

Un soir, à l'époque des mascarades, un Scientiste Chrétien laissa son automobile devant une église pendant qu'il entrait pour remplir certains devoirs. Une fois sa tâche finie, il constata que sa voiture avait été barbouillée par des mauvais plaisants. Se rappelant que Dieu est Amour, il s'attacha mentalement à cette vérité. Le matin suivant de bonne heure, il dut se servir de son automobile et n'eut pas le temps de la nettoyer; au cours de la journée, elle stationna pendant plusieurs heures dans une rue fréquentée, et son propriétaire la retrouva nettoyée et polie. Il apprit plus tard qu'un homme d'affaires dont le bureau était proche, avait nettoyé et poli la voiture pour le remercier d'un service rendu. Le Scientiste Chrétien fut très reconnaissant de cet acte plein d'amour.

Parce qu'il était conscient du fait que Dieu est l'Amour tout-puissant, toujours présent; parce qu'il savait que l'homme réel est un avec le divin Principe,—le grand Maître pouvait dire: "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un," et: "Celui qui m'a envoyé est avec moi; il ne m'a pas laissé seul." En outre, il montra qu'il était toujours conscient de la présence de l'Amour lorsqu'il ajouta: "Je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable." Connaissant la totalité de l'Amour, ayant conscience de l'unité qui subsiste entre l'homme et l'Amour divin, il était protégé et guidé: il put prouver que le "Principe rédempteur" est toujours présent pour nous délivrer du péché, de la maladie et de la mort.

Acceptons l'Amour divin pour norme de nos pensées et de nos actes; dès lors nous acquerrons aussi l'assurance que notre Père ne nous laisse pas seuls, et nous constaterons que le "Principe rédempteur" est toujours présent pour nous délivrer de toute croyance au mal.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.

On the Grasshopper and Cricket

The poetry of earth is never dead:
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead;
That is the Grasshopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury,—he has never done
With his delights; for when tired out with fun,
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

—JOHN KEATS. Works.

When Gray Clouds Hover

When gray clouds hover on the mountain peaks
For many windy, rainy days and nights,
The farmers, shut within, discover leaks
In barns, climb up to mark the oversights
Of former shingle-patchwork, pitch green hay
From scaffold up to scaffold, taking turn.
With all the hands to stow it in the bay,
Then farmer wives will turn worn wooden churns
Or make fresh doughnuts, cookies, pies and cakes
To catch up on the furtive moments when
They stole away to use their garden rakes
Until the men came from the fields again.
On rainy days the household all is one,
But men and women scatter, in the sun.

HENRY DAVIS NABIS.

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Progress in Education

Oberlin Greets New Century

True to Leadership in Support of Great Causes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oberlin, Ohio

IN THE year of our Lord 1833, when women were generally regarded as an inferior creation, the first coeducational college in the world was established in the forests of northern Ohio. This breath-taking experiment was begun by men who were not suffragists and had never been active in the cause of women's rights. They were merely two poor missionaries, John J. Shipherd and Philo P. Stewart, neither exceptionally gifted, but both imbued with the spirit of the Christian life. The "monstrous" project of educating the sexes together they took quite simply, and were probably unaware of the significance of their words when they listed among the "prominent objects" of the institution the "elevation of the female character, by bringing within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex, all the instructive privileges which have hitherto unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs."

The name chosen for the college was Oberlin. It was called so after a courageous Old World pastor, John Frederick Oberlin, who, through a life-time of devoted service, transformed a half-starved, savage parish among the mountains of Alsace into a thriving Christian community.

The founders' original plan had been that while men and women should be educated together, less should be required of the "neglected sex" and they should have their own degree. But when four women presented themselves as prepared for the regular "classical course," no obstacle could be found to stand in their way. In 1841, accordingly, three brave girls, Mary Caroline Rudd, Mary Hosford and Elizabeth Smith Prall, received the first A. B. degrees ever won by women at the end of a course of study identical with men's.

Oberlin even went a step further. In 1847 two of Lucy Stone's classmates at Oberlin, Antoinette Brown and Lettice Smith, presented themselves as candidates for study in the theological seminary. Faculty attitude was aptly expressed by kind-hearted Prof. John Morgan, who said to Miss Brown, "Antoinette, I would keep you out if I could, but since I cannot, I will do my best to teach you." And taught Antoinette was, although they refused to recommend her for ordination at the end of her successfully completed course. In 1908, when Antoinette Brown Blackwell was in her nineties, Oberlin bestowed upon her its highest honor—the D. D.

Active for Social Relief

Oberlin early ranked herself with the abolitionists. Indeed, her first president, Asa Mahan, a large contingent of theological students from Lane Seminary in Cincinnati, $10,000 endowment and Charles Grandison Finney, the flaming evangelist, all arrived as a direct result of Oberlin's decision to offer education irrespective of sex, race, creed or color. With such men as Mahan and Finney on the ground, Oberlin's anti-slavery ideas became daily more pronounced, and her name was soon anathema far and wide.

Oberlin has embraced two other "causes" besides coeducation and abolition. In 1893 the Anti-Saloon League was born in the First Church; the League at present is headed by an Oberlin man, and another Oberlin man, the late Wayne B. Wheeler, was one of the great leaders in dry legislation and enforcement. The second cause Oberlin has embraced and is embracing is that of world peace. The Oberlin Peace Society was formed two years ago, and now has a membership of 850.

Oberlin began as a manual labor institution, and four hours daily was required of every student, rich or poor. Men could earn from 6 to 8 cents an hour by their labor, while the usual compensation to women was 3. Board (vegetable food only), fuel, lights, washing and mending amounted to some 80 cents a week. With "animal food" twice a day, the figure jumped to 92 cents. Tuition ranged from 15 to 35 cents a week. When Lucy Stone was a student here in the forties, room rent and tuition cost "upwards of $16 a year." Antoinette Brown earned part of her expenses by teaching drawing and painting.

Colorful Traditions

For a hundred-year-old college, Oberlin has surprisingly few "traditions." She possesses too much of the pioneering spirit to have tied herself to any large aggregation of student customs of really old standing. There are, however, a few.

One of Oberlin's most colorful student traditions has been her series of Mock Conventions, begun in 1864 and continued uninterruptedly with the exception of 1912 through 1932. Stanchly Republican until last spring, when the students voted to go Democratic, the college has had somewhat better than 50 per cent success in picking presidential winners.

Another Oberlin tradition is that against secret societies. Attempts were made at various times to start them, including the famous "Mystical Milkmaids" of the class of 1901; but college authority and general student opinion have remained against them.

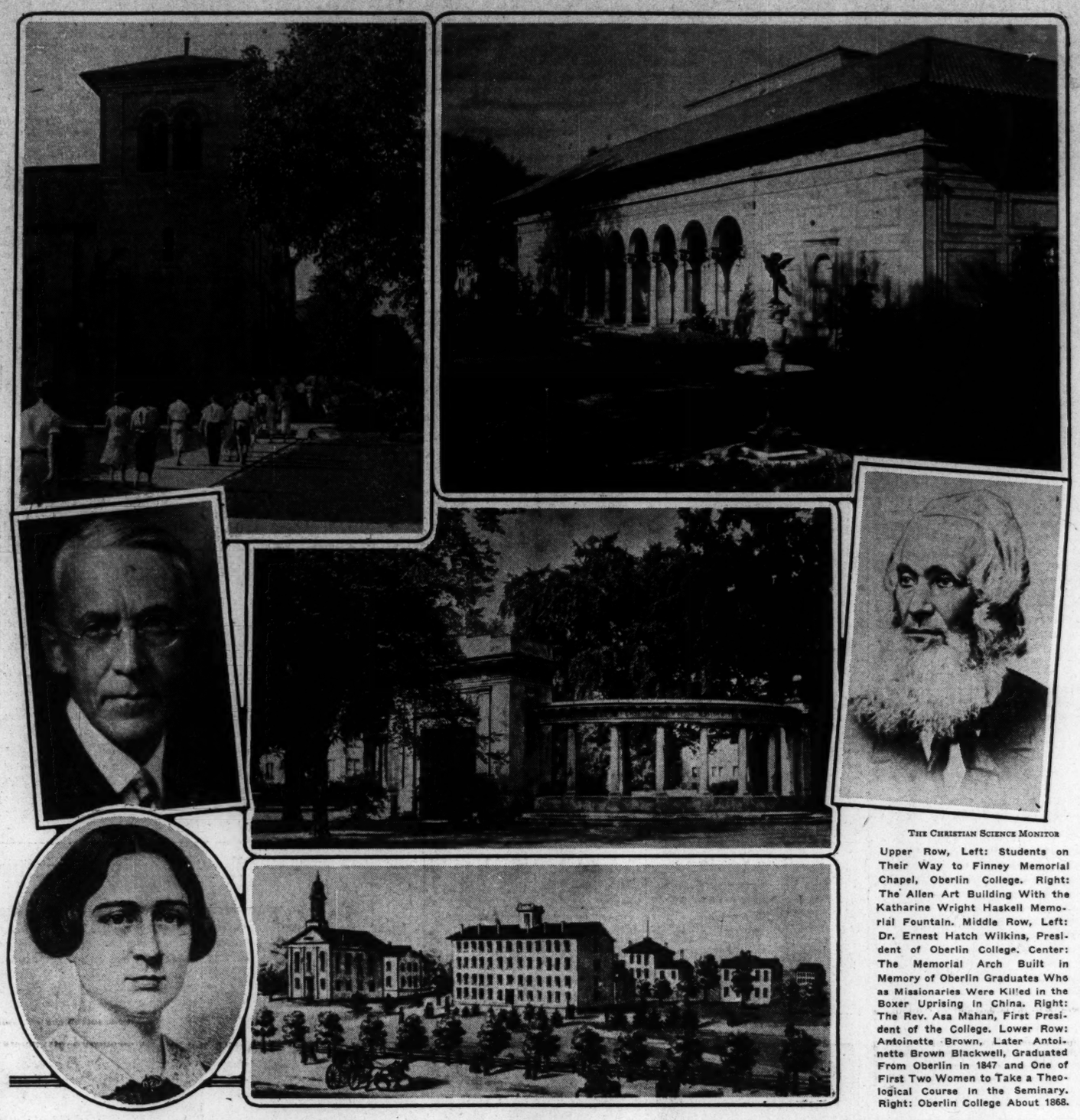
President Asa Mahan, a positive, radical man, established the custom of allowing any man to expound any theory or foible from the Oberlin platform providing that equal time should be allowed a member of the faculty to answer him. While the rule does not remain in this literal form, speech at Oberlin has always been free.

Work in China

Oberlin has always contributed a goodly share of men and women to the mission field. One of her most interesting projects today is a Middle School in Shansi Province, China, where many of her graduates were martyred at the time of the Boxer uprising. Shansi Memorial School is not a religious school, but endeavors to touch the industrial and agricultural life of Shansi as well as the cultural. Every year two Oberlin seniors, a boy and a girl, are elected as "student representatives," to teach English for two years at Shansi. To be chosen for this post is regarded as one of Oberlin's outstanding undergraduate honors.

The program that has been planned for the celebration of the college's one hundredth birthday June 15-20, was really begun on April 19 when the community celebrated the centenary of the arrival of Peter Pindar Pease, first settler. In June the Oberlin story will be continued in a historical parade, which will depict the outstanding events of Oberlin's century; two great musical concerts will testify to the place Oberlin has always held in music; the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by President William J. Hutchins of Berea, for many years a professor here; and the commencement address by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, '91, distinguished physicist. From 2000 to 3000 guests are expected to swell the population of this quiet little college town.

D. H.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row, Left: Students on Their Way to Finney Memorial Chapel, Oberlin College. Right: The Allen Art Building With the Katharine Wright Haskell Memorial Fountain. Middle Row, Left: Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, President of Oberlin College. Center: The Memorial Arch Built in Memory of Oberlin Graduates Who as Missionaries Were Killed in the Boxer Uprising in China. Right: The Rev. Asa Mahan, First President of the College. Lower Row: Antoinette Brown, Later Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Graduated From Oberlin in 1847 and One of First Two Women to Take a Theological Course in the Seminary. Right: Oberlin College About 1868.

Square Pegs for Square Holes

And a Careers Master for Each Boys' School

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A DESIRE to offset both the industrial wastage and the personal discontent brought about by the entry of young wage earners into work which is unsuited to them has inspired Miss Sheila Bevington to write her book, "Occupational Misfits." (George Allen and Unwin, London. 6s.)

Miss Bevington is an expert on occupational matters, having gained her theoretical experience as a student of the London School of Economics and of Cambridge University, and her practical experience as a munition worker, a welfare supervisor, an investigator into factory conditions generally. When she speaks, therefore, she speaks with authority, and she is, probably, the first person to set forth, in concise book form, records which determine the relative importance of the economic and social, the intellectual and temperamental factors which govern the success of a London working lad's career, having reached her conclusions by personal investigation made among 400 lads living under similar conditions in north London, half of whom were in steady employment, and half of whom were unemployed.

The object of the book is to prove that, in order to be successful—and contented—character is more important than intellect; and to prove further that too little attention is bestowed upon character at the outset of the wage-earning career of most lads and that, were matters arranged better for him, his chances of useful citizenship would be vastly improved.

Vocational Guidance Needed

Miss Bevington accuses the headmasters of schools, of neglect in offering occupational advice. Analysis of 600 school record cards examined by her showed that only 25 per cent of the pupils were advised in any direction, and that, of such advice, 55 per cent was offered in such general terms as to be of little use.

She accuses parents of much the same neglect, and asserts that, especially among the less efficient lads, the tendency to rely upon their own judgment and exertion in finding work results in habits of drifting, and in the development of an unstable mentality.

Of the unemployed lads with whom Miss Bevington talked, 40 per cent admitted to having no occupational aim when leaving school, while 50 per cent had realized too late the need for better vocational guidance.

Broadcasting an Ally

For all such drawbacks, Miss Bevington offers solution in what she describes as a "rational policy of planning" which would include remedies which she admits have already been advocated by other people, but never, so far, adopted generally. She stresses the need for a greater use of broadcasting, supplemented by leaflets containing simply-worded occupational information. Broadcast talks could, she suggests, include such subjects as the Importance of Having an Occupational Aim; How to Discover an Occupational Bent; How the Parent Can Influence the Child's' Success at at Work, and so on—together with talks on more specialized subjects such as Juvenile and Adult Wage Standards; Security of Prospects, and the like.

She advocates, too, the appointment of that ultra-modern addition to a school staff—the Careers Master, who—specially trained to detect the general make-up of each boy under his care, specially endowed with time in which to become familiar with each boy's home surroundings; specially placed in order to become acquainted with employment officials—would be capable of turning into the wisest channels every boy who passed through his hands on the way to wage-earning life.

More Night Schools For Mexican Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Federal and state managed night schools now play an important rôle in the Mexicans' battle against illiteracy as the Department of Public Education recently revealed that the attendance in these schools has been steadily growing. While figures for the past year are not yet compiled, a rough official estimate gives over 70,000 persons attending these nocturnal schools during the year 1932 as compared with slightly less than 60,000 for the previous year.

The official 1931 survey, however, shows 988 night schools operating throughout the republic, of which 558 are supported by state governments, 316 by the Federal Government and the remaining 114 by municipalities. The total attendance is given at 59,039 for 1931.

The objective of these schools is to give an elementary education to "adults" who are working and unable to attend the regular day schools. The department, in reviewing the recently compiled figures, stated that its expectations were being realized, as of the 59,039 night school pupils, 55,920 are of 14 years or more of age.

These, for all intent and purpose, are considered "adults" for the youth in the poorer classes in Mexico are obliged to go out on "their own" early in life. Mexico's education campaign has struck its stride only in the past few years and it has been repeatedly pointed out that there now are two major theories of education in this country.

"One theory is that education is necessary only for a small group of intelligent, trained persons who, by natural instinct and inheritance, are most qualified to receive the benefits of a cultural education," Mr. Beath said.

The recent report made by an investigating committee on education, which visited China on behalf of the League of Nations, emphasized that this type of training, "bookish" rather than practical, is still most esteemed and widespread in China.

"The second theory," Mr. Beath continued, "is that education is necessary for all people in all walks of life, and that it should be vocational rather than cultural, and universal rather than limited to a select few."

This theory is growing in popularity in China, Mr. Beath says, and has been met to some extent by the establishment of vocational schools in the larger cities of China. The League commission reported that this new type of education is based too closely upon American systems and recommended that more emphasis be placed on European models, but Mr. Beath's study of Chinese curriculums of today shows that this tendency is growing slowly and cannot as yet be compared to the growth of vocational schooling in America.

Most of the students of the School of Commerce here, for example, have had their initial training in classical schools and now are employees of Shanghai business houses, stores, and banks. They are interested in actual practice rather than theory, but in many of the recently established vocational institutions in China stress still is placed on cultural learning rather than on professional and vocational subjects.

Vocational Schools Increasing in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

A marked change in the attitude of Chinese educators toward the comparative methods of cultural and vocational studies can be felt by comparing the curriculums of the large schools of China during the past 25 years, according to Mr. S. S. Beath, director of the School of Commerce of the University of Shanghai. In an address here recently before the Shanghai Rotary Club, Mr. Beath pointed out that there now are two major theories of education in this country.

"One theory is that education is necessary only for a small group of intelligent, trained persons who, by natural instinct and inheritance, are and the department finds that men are more responsive to the opportunities offered. In the "adult" category, the ratio is about four to one in favor of the men pupils as in 1931 44,616 men enroled as against 11,305. The ratio for the younger pupils was about the same.

Victoria Tries Out Progressive Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

NEW courses of education are being put to the test in 200 selected schools in the State of Victoria this year. Should the results be in accord with the expectations of the committee which drew up the new program, existing teaching methods will be superseded in all Victorian primary schools next year.

Under the new scheme, subjects are approached from a fresh angle, but the changes are not revolutionary. What are considered the best features of the existing system have been conserved. The committee has concentrated mainly on indicating ways of creating greater interest in the subjects taught, relating education more to modern conditions, and assisting the children to make a practical application of the things they learn.

For instance, history ceases to be a mere teaching of a mass of dates and unrelated facts. It is grouped under social studies, with geography and civics. Much more stress is placed on social history, the development of the British Empire, the ideals of the League of Nations, and kindred matters.

Discussions and debates will be indulged in by the class, directed by the teacher, on important problems affecting Australia, and the world generally, and the children will be encouraged to coöperate in working up histories of such matters as electricity, motor transport and aviation, and to study the lives of great men.

Geography will not stop at areas, populations, map drawing and so on, but the teacher will be expected to enlarge on subjects such as Australia's neighbors in the Pacific, and the problems of the British Empire.

Improved courses have been drawn up in mathematics, music, natural science and social studies, and in each instance provision is made for more activity by the pupils themselves in the study of the subject.

If the experiment proves a success, a big summer school for teachers will be held at the end of this year, at which the new course will be explained in detail.

Movement to Reform Spelling in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Some 700 university professors and lecturers and 200 members of Parliament are uniting in a request to the president of the Board of Education to receive a deputation which will present a memorial requesting him to appoint a representative committee to consider whether English spelling should be simplified and improved, and if so, in what way. Teachers' associations are also supporting the deputation.

The deputation will not press any particular proposals. These, it is hoped, will be made by the committee which the president of the Board of Education is being asked to set up. But it is understood that the reforms that are expected by the supporters of the movement are similar to the use of the spelling "program" for "programme," such as have already been adopted in the United States. Hundreds of modifications like this could be introduced without making drastic alterations. Such a reform would greatly help the work of the schools; it would facilitate the spread of English as a world language, and would thus foster international understanding.

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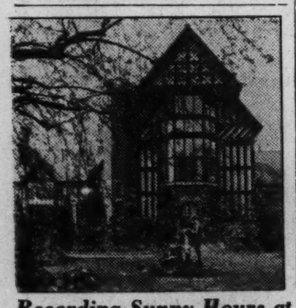

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Financial: Market Quotations

Leading Stocks Breast Wave Of Profit-Taking

Strength of Rail Issues Lends Encouragement to Other Groups

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Financial markets ebbed and flowed in international currents today, but the trend apparently was still upward despite some uncertainties both at home and abroad.

Stocks breasted a wave of early profit-taking and came up in fairly good condition. Strength of the rails, in particular, heartened other categories that were inclined to hesitate.

The American dollar showed a tendency to rally in European exchange markets.

Gains were a trifle unsettled at one time, and cotton eased, but these, too, displayed resistance.

Bonds, generally, were rather narrow, but some of the speculative groups stepped up.

Stocks turned somewhat irregular in late trading. Union Pacific got up around 5 points. Other shares up fractions to around a point included Case, Allied Chemical and Loew's. Owens Illinois firmed 3.

American Telephone dropped 2, while American Can, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Eastman Kodak were off about 1 each.

The turnover approximated 5,800,000 shares.

Bank Dividends Declared

Reflecting general business improvement, several banks declared regular dividends. Preliminary estimates of New York Central Railroad revenues for May indicated that an April deficit of $1,800,000 had been cut to some $500,000. The road had a loss of $4,000,000 in May last year. June earnings of the lines, it was said, were running well ahead of the previous month.

The question of "what price the dollar" is holding the serious attention of Wall Street. Foreign banking experts stress the importance of stabilization as the most vital question before the present London conference. Only when the dollar, pound and franc are fixed in some sort of permanent relationship, it is argued, can the foreign trade situation work back toward normal.

Bond Prices Rule Firm

Bond prices swung within a somewhat narrower arc today, with traders again displaying most interest in the members of the secondary class.

Prices were generally firm, though a number of fair-sized loses occurred in rail and utility divisions, reflecting realizing by traders willing to cash in on recent sharp advances.

Foreign loans were watched with more than ordinary interest in view of the world economic parley, and largely in repetition of its performance yesterday this group displayed marked firmness in practically all classifications.

A few rails, including some of the obligations of New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western climbed from fractions to a point. Losses of a point or so were established in certain issues of the Missouri Pacific and Southern Railway.

Utilities displayed an uneven tone with most of the communications issues easier. The power and light division was firm.

There were minor gains over a fairly wide list of domestic industrial corporation issues, including some of the rubber, coppers and oils.

U. S. Governments were firm with the Liberty loans moderately higher.

Dividends

Ontario Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Washington Oil Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable June 20 to stock of record June 12.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a common share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 23.

Reece Button Hole Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share; International Button Hole Machine Company, the regular quarterly of 20 cents a share and Reece Folding Machine Company the regular quarterly of 5 cents a share, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 15

United Fruit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 22.

Acme Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Union Twist Drill $1.75 quarterly preferred dividend is payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Aetna Fire Insurance Company declared a dividend of 40 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Standard Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 prior preference and $1.75 on the $7 prior preference stock, payable July 25 to stock of record June 30.

Will & Baumer Candle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

First National Bank of New York, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $25, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Boston Personal Property Trust, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 16 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Boston Insurance Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $8 per share, payable $4 on July 1 to stock of record June 20, and $4 on Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bank of New York & Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.50 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Shawmut Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Detroit Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Savannah Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record July 15.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation declared a special distribution of 25 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Providence-Washington Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable June 28 to stock of record June 15.

Pittsburgh Steel Gains

PITTSBURGH, June 13—Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corporation has increased its operations to slightly above 50 per cent.

2:55 P. M. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 13	Last June 12
11¾	3	..	Adams Express	15000	12¾	9¼	10⅝	9¾
69½	39	..	Adams Exp pf	100	66	65½	66	65
20⅞	8	..	Adams Mills	5800	19⅝	18½	19⅝	20½
11½	8½	..	Addressograph	14000	11¾	11	11½	11½
9	1¾	..	Advance Rumley	2500	9⅛	8½	8½	8½
11¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	4500	10¾	9⅞	9¾	10¼
84	80	3	Air Reduction	7000	84½	84	84	84
4	1	..	Airway Elec App	3200	3¼	3	3½	3
24	11⅞	.80	Alaska-Juneau	17000	23⅛	22	23	23⅜
4⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	14000	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
11¾	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	10½	10½	10¾	10
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	1000	10	9¼	10	9½
11	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	10	9⅝	10	10
10½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	3000	22⅜	21⅝	22	22
130⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	17000	122¾	118½	119½	121½
121½	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	119	119½
20¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	8500	21¾	19⅛	21	20
8½	3¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1200	15½	15½	15½	15½
8⅛	⅝	..	Amal Leather	4600	8	8	8⅛	8⅛
32½	5	..	Amal Leather pf	500	31½	31	31½	32⅛
42¾	18½	2	Amerada	11000	39	38½	39	39¼
20½	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	19⅞	19½	19⅜	19
30⅞	9	..	Am Bank Note	9000	25¾	24¾	24¾	25¾
57⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	47	46	46½	47
6⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
42¾	23¾	..	Am eBet Sug pf	100	36⅞	35	36	38⅞
32	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	3100	32	30¾	32	32
95⅜	49½	4	Am Can	39000	95⅞	92¾	92¾	95½
25½	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	9400	25¾	24⅝	25	25½
42½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	800	42	40¾	40¾	41½
48½	34	3†	Am Chicle	500	48	47½	48	48
35¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	12000	34¾	33½	33⅝	34
5¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	5½	4⅞	5	5
11¾	3⅞	..	Am European	400	12¾	12	11¼	11
19⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	45000	19⅝	18½	18½	19⅝
40	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2000	44⅞	42⅞	44	41½
32⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	2100	34½	32	32	34
12¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	11½	11½	11¾	11¾
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2000	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	46½	46½	46½	46½
13¼	3⅜	..	Am Ice	3500	11¾	11¼	11¼	12
55¼	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	50	50	50	..
13¼	4¼	..	Am International	18000	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13
21¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4600	23¾	21	23	21½
1⅞	¼	..	Am La France	1200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53	17⅝	..	Am Locof pf	5000	50½	48⅝	48⅞	..
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	..	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
21⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	7000	20½	19½	20	20
30	17	1½	Am News	500	27	24⅞	27	24
18¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	34000	14½	14⅛	14⅞	15⅜
37½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	40¾	39½	40	39½
32½	9	1⅜	Am P&L 5% pf	3100	34	33¼	34	34
15½	12½	..	Am Radiator	37000	15½	15	15	15½
105	8½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	105	10	5	105
20½	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	19000	20¼	19¼	19¼	20½
34	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1600	34	33½	33¾	33½
5½	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
9⅜	2	..	Am Ship & Com	3200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	20	20	20	20
37	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12000	37	35¾	35⅞	36⅞
61¾	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	..	61¾	61¾	61¾	60
21⅛	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	10000	20¼	19⅞	20	20¼
47¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	800	47¼	47	47	47
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2500	67½	66½	66¾	69
106	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	105½	105½	105½	..
130½	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	60000	132	127½	128	131½
33¼	10	..	Am Type F pf	200	31	30	31	33
40	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	27000	40¼	38	38	40½
35¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ot	24000	35⅝	33½	33½	35¾
78	35	6	Am Wat lpf	500	80	79½	80	78¼
13¾	3½	..	Am Woolen	18100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
50½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	10000	53⅝	49½	51	50⅝
23¼	5	..	Am Writ Pap ct	600	23⅜	2	2⅛	2¼
8¾	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	500	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1900	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅛
52½	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
11½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	35000	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18
24⅝	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	2900	22½	21¾	22	22⅜
6⅛	1	..	A P W Paper	1000	7	7	7	6¾
27½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	3900	27¾	27	27	27½
102½	95	7	Archer Dan pf	100	102	102	102	102
91½	78	7	Armour Del pf	1000	79½	79	79	78¼
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100000	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	61000	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
65½	42	..	Aromur Ill pf	21000	61½	59	61	62¾
5	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1000	4⅝	⅛4	4⅝	4⅝
7½	3⅛	..	Art Metal Const	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
5¼	¼	..	Assoc Apparel Ind	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
14⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
71¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1800	6C9½	67	67½	67½
79⅝	50	5	Atchison pf	1600	69¾	69	69¾	70
3 4½	16	..	Atl Coast Line	4500	47⅞	46	47½	47
28⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3100	77⅞	27	27⅜	28⅛
32⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	1400	32	31	32	32½
76⅝	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	76	76	76	76
8	1¼	..	Atlas Tack	200	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅞
72	31½	2	Auburn Auto	8000	73¾	69⅜	69½	70½
4	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	3½	3½	3½	..
13⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	32500	13⅞	12¼	13⅜	12⅜

—B—

12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	25600	11¾	11	11	11½
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	38	37¾	38	38
9	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	29400	23	21⅜	21⅝	22½
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	28½	27½	28½	28
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	35½	35	35½	34⅞
19½	6⅝	7	Bangor & Arpf	10	94	94	94	..
3¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	220	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	23100	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅜
22⅞	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2200	22⅞	22¼	22½	22
65½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	65¼	65	65¼	64½
8½	3½	..	Belding Hem	12500	8¼	7¾	7¾	8⅛
18¾	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	32500	18¾	17⅝	17⅞	18½
25	9	..	Best & Co	1400	25	24¼	24½	24
31⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	19500	31⅞	30½	30½	31½
71½	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	700	72	69¼	71	68¼
20	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	200	19½	19	19½	19½
16	3¼	..	Blaw Knox	3300	15½	14	14	15⅛
48¾	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	4200	48	46	46	48
74	52	5†	Bon Ami A	200	74	70	74	..
36⅞	18	1.60	Borden	9500	36⅞	35	35⅞	36¼
20⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	41400	19⅜	18½	18½	19⅜
8¼	2	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
13¾	2⅜	1	Briggs Mfg	17000	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13⅜
15⅞	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
39¾	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	25300	29¾	28⅜	28⅝	38⅝
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	83½	83½	83½	..
9¼	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
58	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	56¼	56¼	56¼	58
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	4200	88⅜	86¾	86⅞	88½
51⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51½	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜
11¾	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	9	9	9	9
1¾	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅝
9½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
63	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	57	57	57	59
14½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	13	12½	12½	12⅝
4⅝	¾	..	Budd Mfg	3200	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	4200	5¼	4½	5⅛	5⅜
10¾	2½	..	Bullard	1400	10	9⅞	9¾	10⅛
4½	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	200	3	2½	3	3
12	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	90	10⅜	9½	10	10
19¼	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	38000	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	19¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
23½	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	60	20	19	19	20
4¾	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1500	3½	3¼	3½	3½
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
6½	1¼	..	Butterick	2800	7½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
28⅜	8½	..	Byers	4700	28⅜	25⅝	27½	27½
68	30½	2	Byers pf	20	68	68	68	65

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2500	25¼	24½	24⅞	25½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	4600	2	1⅞	2	2
11½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	4100	11½	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
2	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	11800	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	9100	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20¾
17⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	76000	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17½
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	29⅝	29½	29½	29⅝
10¼	4½	..	Capital Admin	300	10½	9½	10½	10⅛
90¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	31600	90¼	85⅞	86¾	88⅝
80	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20000	80	79	79¾	..
23¼	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	12800	23¼	22	22	23
2¾	⅝	..	Celotex	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	12800	32¾	30½	30½	31⅜
4⅞	⅛	..	Celotex Co	100	4	4	4	4¼
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	180	6¾	⅛	6¾	6⅝
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	29⅜	29¼	29¼	28⅝
91	38	..	Central RR of NJ	800	87	87	90	84
7½	2	..	Century Ribbon	500	7	6¼	6¼	7
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	12000	27⅜	25⅞	26¼	26⅞
6⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	6500	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
34	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	8200	40	38¼	38⅛	38½
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	31200	41⅝	39⅞	40	40½
2¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3	3	3	3¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1800	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2900	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	8800	6	5½	5½	6
9⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil& ST P pf	21000	9¼	8½	8½	9⅛
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	7200	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
16⅞	2	..	Chi & Nor west pf	700	13¾	12½	13¾	12⅞
9⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	9	8¾	9	9
24¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20⅜	20¼	20⅞	21½
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
11⅝	2⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	8¼	8	8⅛	8
22⅜	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	260	16⅞	15¾	16	15⅜
24¾	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	24	24	24	24
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	500	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	8
18	6	..	Chile Copper	120	18	16⅞	18	..
25⅞	7¾	..	Chrysler	52500	26⅞	24⅝	24¾	25⅜
22⅞	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	3100	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22¾
68¼	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	69	68	69	66
2	¼	..	City Stores	3200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	210	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
1¾	⅝	..	City Stores A vtc	2300	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1¼
11⅞	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	11	11	11	..
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	24½	24½	24½	25
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	20	18¾	19⅞	20
82	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	81	79	79	..
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3900	13	12½	12½	12¾
34½	13¼	..	Colo & Southern	20	30½	30½	30½	30
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	5200	14¾	14¼	14½	14⅞
26	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	92500	26⅞	25¼	25⅝	26⅞
18½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	800	20	19	19⅛	18¼
62½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	6200	63	60⅝	60⅝	62
23¾	7	..	Comm Credit	3800	14½	13¾	13⅞	13⅜
23¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	90	23¼	23	23	..
80¾	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	84⅜	84¼	84¾	80¾
31	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	31	30½	31	30
24	18½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	200	23¼	23	23	22
35½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	12600	37¾	36¼	36½	36½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	91¼
20¾	9	.60	Comm Solvents	39000	20¼	19½	19½	19⅞
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	26500	6¼	5⅞	5¼	6¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth&S pf	2100	58⅞	58¼	58¼	59
10	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	11	11	11	10
17	7⅝	.60	Congoleum Nairn	7700	17⅜	16	16⅜	16⅝
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	900	13½	12½	13½	12⅝
64	40	3.40	Consol Gas	56300	64½	61½	61½	63½
99	83	..	Consol Gas pf	500	91½	90	91½	90½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1700	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
14⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	138400	14½	14	14	14⅜
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	6200	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	19600	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
10	1⅛	..	Containers A	6300	9¾	9	9	9⅜
4½	⅞	..	Container B	9400	4¾	4½	4½	4⅜
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1300	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	5500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
60	35¼	2	Cont Can	16300	60	58½	60	60
10⅜	3½	1	Cont Oil Fibre	1400	10½	9¾	10¼	10⅜
38¾	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	3700	39	38	38⅞	38¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	19700	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞
15	4½	..	Cont Oil	31500	15	14½	14½	14⅝
77¾	45¾	3	Corn Products	10700	78¾	75¼	75¼	77¼
148¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	110	136	135¼	136	136
7⅛	2⅜	..	Coty	7600	7⅜	6⅝	7	6⅞
37½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	12900	37⅜	36	36½	36½
14⅜	2½	..	Crossley Radio	2400	13	12½	12½	13¼
58⅝	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	5700	53¾	52	53¼	53½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
6	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	7200	6	5½	5½	6
26½	9	..	Crucible Steel	3900	26¼	25	25¼	26¼
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	140	49½	49	49⅝	49½
3⅝	⅛	..	Cuba Co	7800	3¼	3	3	3⅜
16	1⅛	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	14	14	14	15¼

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 13	Last June 12
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	5400	9	8¾	8¾	9
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	4300	55¾	54½	54½	55¾
33¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	17300	29⅝	26½	27½	30
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	3100	63	62	62	63
3⅞	1⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	19800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	6¾	6	6⅛	6⅛
17	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	900	17⅞	16½	17	18⅝

—D—

18⅞	8¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1600	16	15½	15½	15½
77¼	57⅝	..	Del & Hudson	7900	80⅛	75½	78⅝	76⅛
36⅞	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	21600	37⅝	35¼	35½	35⅝
12⅝	3	..	Denver RG pf	100	11	11	11	12⅜
80	48	.40	Detroit Edison	1800	89	88⅛	89	89
24½	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	24	24	24	..
35	17½	1	Diamond Match	1000	24½	24⅜	24½	24½
38½	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
23	10¼	.75	Dome Mines	9700	34⅛	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜
21	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	20	19½	19⅝	20¼
12	10⅞	.60	Douglas A	9300	18	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
10⅜	3⅜	..	Dresser B	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1⅞	⅜	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
83½

Financial: News and Comment

Fine Combed Yarn Most Active Phase Of Cotton Market

Largest Volume of Trade Is Enjoyed in More Than Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 13—The fine combed yarn division of the primary cotton cloth market enjoyed the best volume of business last week it has had in more than two years. There were no very large orders in any one construction, but the business was distinguished by a large number of moderate size orders for a wide variety of goods.

Many orders were for deliveries running throughout the next three months. Mills were reluctant to accept these orders without an adjustment clause in the contract to protect them in case of a raise in labor wages.

Buyers declined such an indefinite risk, and insisted that the mills estimate the increased cost and name a price. This resulted in a sharp advance in the prices of many fine goods constructions.

During the last month retailers have been doing a fairly active business, and have made many urgent demands on converters and wholesalers for repeat orders. These have in turn bought all of the quick delivery goods available and have now placed orders for some of their future needs.

Mills in the East are said to have been more willing than those in the South to thus estimate the greater cost of operation after the government regulation of working hours and minimum wages becomes effective.

Working Conditions

The change of working conditions will be much greater in the South, where many mills have been running from 115 to 125 hours a week, and those on single shift, 65 hours. The reduction to 40 and 80 hours without reducing the weekly wages of employees means a heavy increase in labor costs.

In the East, the reduction from 55 hours to 40 can be offset by working double shifts, or 80 hours. In Massachusetts, the present maximum is 48 hours, so the increased cost will be slight. This State, however, is handicapped by a law prohibiting women and children from working after 6 o'clock at night. It is claimed that a two-shift schedule cannot be operated unless the mills and the help, largely female, run beyond 6 o'clock.

The Massachusetts Governor has sought power to ignore this restriction, but has not yet obtained it. It is said that those southern mills which have been working only one shift of 65 hours weekly cannot change to the two-shift system without erecting living quarters for the extra help, and many of them are so isolated that they cannot get the extra help even if they could house them. These differences explain why eastern mills are more willing to estimate their increased labor costs than the southern mills.

Better prices were recorded in nearly every construction of fine goods. The most notable were the 36-inch 10.00-yard 76x72s combed lawns, which advanced 1c to 6½c, and the 12.00-yard goods of the same count and width to 5½c.

Rayons Advance

Goods with rayon content were also higher. The all rayon crepes 42-inch 96x56s with 150 denier 60 filament warp and 100 denier 40 filament filling rose from 23c to 24c and the rayon taffetas 39-inch 92x64s with 100 denier first quality warp and second quality filling rose from 15½c to 17c.

Prominent merchants in reviewing the status of the cotton industry on the advent of Government partnership note that, due to the fact that the industry as a whole was the most thoroughly liquidated in the country, it has responded most promptly to the new conditions. Many cotton constructions have advanced 100 per cent and all of them more than 75 per cent from the lowest quotations of the movement. Rayon prices are up 20 per cent and silk goods 40 per cent.

Canadian Industries Continue to Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont., June 13

EVIDENCE of improving conditions in Canada is noted by the Toronto Industrial Commission, which announces an increase of 33 per cent in the number of new industries established here during April and May over the like period last year.

Two-thirds of the new industries are either subsidiaries of or affiliated with United States manufacturers. Included among their products are electrical equipment, automotive, chemical, metal, paper, radio products, motor oils, soaps and other cleansers, footwear and sporting goods.

Money Lenders To Seek Protection Against Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—The necessity for a guarantee against inflation of currency and the outlawing of gold for this purpose in the United States may make it necessary for lenders to protect themselves by drawing up contracts in platinum or some of the six other metals more precious than gold, the American Banker declared in a statement just made public.

Silver and gold have traditionally been the metals with which lenders have protected themselves against loss of the purchasing power of their capital through mismanaged or dishonest manipulation of currency for the benefit of debtors particularly by kings and governments, it states.

Over a period of generations, the ratio of gold to prices of commodities is a constant from which permanent variations are prevented by the fact that the world's supply of gold cannot be increased swiftly enough to depreciate its value, as is the case of paper money or other commodities such as cattle, shells, beaver skins, etc., which have been used as money in other days.

Platinum enjoys the same limitation on production, due to its rarity and expense of production, as does gold, and it may become the monetary metal of the future unless the provisions which have made it a criminal act to handle gold are decreed unconstitutional or repealed, the statement said.

Truax-Traer Coal Co. Reports a Net Loss

Truax-Traer Coal Company reports for the year ended April 30, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $316,383 after interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc. This does not include discount of $139,031 on debentures purchased for sinking fund retirement.

For the year ended April 30, 1932, net loss was $151,439, excluding discount of $131,592 realized on debentures retired during the year and equity of $24,732 in undistributed earnings of an affiliated company.

Current assets April 30, including $54,160 cash, were $465,492 and current liabilities $287,592, compared with cash of $61,576, current assets of $613,530 and current liabilities of $566,875 April 30, 1932.

First National Stores Tonnage Sales Up 3 P. C.

First National Stores, Inc., reports for the four weeks ended May 27 sales of $7,962,902, compared with $8,158,748 in the corresponding period of May, 1932, a decline o. 2.8 per cent. In the previous four-week period dollar sales were off 2.9 per cent and in the four weeks before that a decrease of 4.2 per cent was shown, from the year before.

The Massachusetts food index number (a weighted average) for May, 1933, is not yet available, but it is estimated that tonnage sales of First National Stores have increased approximately 3 per cent for the four weeks ended May 27, as compared with last year.

During May, 90 retail grocery prices in the company's line were increased and 26 were decreased.

Netherlands Sees Improvement In Sight, Says Bank

Drop in Unfavorable Trade Balance—Industrial Outlook Is Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The strong gold position of the Netherlands was emphasized by Dr. L. J. A. Trip, president of the Netherlands Bank, in his recent report on the fiscal year of 1932-33.

This position is due, generally speaking, to two circumstances. The adverse trade balance since 1929 decreased by $120,000,000 at par. Secondly, the investment of Dutch capital in foreign values practically came to a standstill. In 1928, however, foreign issues in the Netherlands totaled $120,000,000. These decreases in the corresponding items on the balance of payments amply compensate for the decreased revenues out of foreign investments, especially of those coming from Dutch capital invested in the Dutch West Indies and of the profits out of shipping.

Gold Coverage of Paper

The gold coverage of the Dutch paper circulation of nearly $400,000,000, which at times reached over 100 per cent (average 1932-33 82.29 per cent, as compared to 66.79 per cent in the previous year) is mainly a crisis symptom. For the greater part the accumulation of gold has resulted from the conversion of interest-earning foreign investments into gold.

The raising of the bank rate by a full - per cent on May 12, 1933 (the discount rate went up from 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent, other rates from 3 per cent to 4 per cent), was due only to the desire to restrain credits as much as possible on account of uncertain conditions.

A certain measure of return of confidence, however, seems to be making its way and optimistic expectations as regards the outcome of the economic conference at London seem to be reflected in a number of improvements. Quotations on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange continue to rise and at the end of May had surpassed the level of early January of this year. The consumption of iron has ceased to decline, while the contracts for industrial works have shown an increase in the past few months.

Reports More Favorable

Reports of different enterprises published recently are frequently less unfavorable than those of last year, while dividends sometimes are higher than a year ago. Although imports and exports continued to decrease, transit improved to such an extent that the turnover of goods in the ports and figures for shipping were only slightly less than similar data a year ago. The spring seasonal improvement of the labor market was till now substantially larger than usual, chiefly as a result of extensive resuming of building activities, which stagnated in 1932 owing to credit difficulties.

Bank results for the year 1932 are generally much better than those of 1931, as no losses on balances in foreign currencies have been suffered. The huge losses incurred on holdings in London when the pound went off gold were an expensive lesson, and in 1932 no deposits in foreign currency were held abroad to any considerable extent.

Youngstown Operations Pass 50 Per Cent Mark

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—With Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's Bessemer plant in operation today and other steel-making activities maintained according to schedules announced Saturday, steel production in the Youngstown district passed the 50 per cent mark, with indications that the peak has not yet been reached.

From an employment standpoint also the week apparently is one of the best here in many months, since sheet mill schedules are good and tin plate production is holding at the top. Both these activities employ large numbers of men.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Proposes Capital Change

NEW YORK, June 13—Notice has been received by stock exchange from McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Inc., of proposed reduction in stock to $3,000,000 from $10,517,925.

Notice has been received from Central Aguirre Associates of proposed increase in authorized stock to 820,000 from 720,000 shares.

Bay State Fishing Company

Bay State Fishing Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1933, net loss after all charges of $37,471 compared with a net loss of $137,566 in the previous year and net loss of $169,183 in the year to April 30, 1931. Sales for the 1933 year were $1,986,649, compared with $2,544,611 in the previous year and $4,202,118 in the year ended April 30, 1931.

May Crude Oil Deliveries

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—May crude oil deliveries by nine pipe line companies formerly in the Standard Oil eastern group recorded a further decline from a year ago. The average daily movement was 262,098 barrels as compared with 279,138 in May, 1932.

McGraw Hill Publishing Co.

McGraw Hill Publishing Company, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, loss of $239,187 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation. In 1931, net profit after charges, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., was $869,701, equal to $1.45 a share on the 600,000 shares.

Midcontinent Petroleum

Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $1,469,928 after charges, depreciation, depletion, surrendered leaseholds, inventory adjustments, etc compared with a net loss of $1,035,738 in the first quarter of 1932

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie reports April net of $44,907, compared with $122,669 in April, 1932; four months $305,806, compared with $428,648.

American I. G. Chemical Corp. Shows Substantial Earnings

Net $1.58 Share on A Stock in Year Ended March 31, 1933—Balance Sheet Reveals Strong Financial Position—Holds Valuable German Patents

By G. R. ERICSON

In the march out of the industrial bog toward the higher ground of larger sales, greater employment and increased profit, the chemical companies have been in the forefront.

Making and selling the materials without which our civilization cannot function, they have lost less than the average in point of outlets and have begun to regain more rapidly.

One of the concerns whose 1932 statement reveals an earning power indicative of strong resistance to the deflationary forces is American I. G. Chemical Corporation, an American firm with German sponsorship.

Organized in April, 1929, in Delaware it received broad corporate powers to foster and develop chemical and allied industries in United States and elsewhere. Under I. G. Dyes (Germany) auspices, it acquired a substantial interest in a number of American chemical corporations, notably the General Analine Works, Inc., as well as holdings in Afga Ansco Corporation which has valuable rights for the manufacture of I. G. Dyes products in this country.

Industries in which the company is interested include dyestuffs, synthetic, organic and inorganic chemical products, films, photographic materials and apparatus. Some of the important products are synthetic gasoline, synthetic nitrogen, fertilizer, artificial silk, solvents, lacquers, insecticides, fungicides, elektronmetal, etc.

Earns $1.58 Share on A Stock

General Analine Works, formerly the Grasselli Dyestuffs Corporation, makes chiefly synthetic organic chemicals and dyestuffs, with plants at Albany, N. Y., and Linden, N. J., and with a subsidiary, the General Dyestuffs Corporation, which has branches and warehouses in various industrial centers. General Analine also has rights to make I. G. Dyes products in United States.

The Afga Ansco Corporation has three plants with a production area of about 36 acres; sensitizing and film factories at Binghamton, N. Y.; camera works at Johnson City, N. Y., and a nitrating plant at Afton, N. Y. Its subsidiary, the Afga Raw Film Corporation, sells professional motion picture film and has an office in New York and a branch at Hollywood, Calif.

The annual report of American I. G. Chemical, covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, shows net earnings of $1,245,621 after federal taxes, interest and other charges, equivalent under the participating provisions of the shares to $1.58 a share on 486,207 no-par shares of A common and 16 cents a share on B common. This compares with net income in the year ended March 31, 1932, of $1,718,397, or $2.18 a share in the Class A and 22 cents a share on the Class B stocks. In 1931 the company earned net of $2,322,953, or $2.95 on the A stock, while in 1930 which was the first year of operations, net was $2,088,443, or distributable income on the A stock equal to $2.66 a share.

Strong Financial Position

The balance sheet shows a strong position as of March 31 this year, though assets were reduced to $63,748,245 from $69,788,809 from the year before. Investments which last year were carried at $48,179,950 were written down $6,677,587, of which $5,000,000 was charged against reserve created for that purpose at the close of the 1932 fiscal period, and the balance of $1,677,587 charged against capital surplus which now stands at $6,684,434. Earned surplus totals $7,375,413, a rise of more than $1,200,000 during the last year, making aggregate surplus $14,059,848 which compares with $14,491,813 surplus in 1932.

The company is strong in working capital. Current assets, including $16,377,146 cash and marketable securities at cost or market, were $17,682,401 against current liabilities of only $744,222. This shows a betterment within the year of about $1,100,000 in net liquid assets.

Debentures Near Year's High

Funded debt consists of $29,929,000 of 5½ per cent debentures due in 1949 which are redeemable at 110 to and including Nov. 1, 1938, and at 100 thereafter plus interest.

The debentures are convertible into Class A shares at the rate of 15 shares for each $1000 debenture, the number of shares convertible decreasing each year at the rate of one share a year until 1938 when the convertible rate is to be 10 shares. The debentures are not secured by a mortgage, but are guaranteed by the I. G. Ferbenindustrie A. G., Germany.

There are outstanding 486,207 shares of no par A stock and 3,000,000 shares of class B stock, $1 par. Of the 3,000,000 shares of A stock authorized, sufficient shares are reserved for conversion of the debentures and to cover option held by the German firm for 915,000 shares.

The class A stock, which has preference as to assets, being entitled in liquidation to $75 a share, participates with class B shares in dividend disbursements at the rate of $1 for each 10 cents paid on the class B. Both classes have equal voting power.

The debentures sell on the New York Stock Exchange and at the present price of 83 are near the high for the year. The low was 64. The class A stock transfers at the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York.

A Window in Wall Street

Industry's Encomium

ONE more indication that the academic world is opening the door a bit wider to those brusquer and possibly more worldly men who pursue business as a vocation is furnished by the content of some of the commencement addresses generously sprayed on the avid but not always understanding seniors who go out to find the world not so much their oyster as formerly. An example is the theme of the address of Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School in speaking at the sixtieth annual commencement exercises of Boston University at Boston yesterday. Comparing the United States with the Roman Empire because each was characterized by economic unification, mixture of races, complexity of social and economic organization, diffusion of luxury and wealth, and accumulation of huge populations of workers in great centers, he said: "In our present order, business and industry are the significant activities. They stand toward the social order of today where land holding stood toward the social order of the Middle Ages.

"Today every one in business, great or small, is in a shareholder relation in which things are due him as shareholder, not because of any special undertaking. He is not freely competing. The great bulk of any urban community are upon salaries and owe service to corporations, which of late have sometimes shown consciousness of owing a reciprocal protection. It has come to be the general course that men do not own businesses or enterprises or industries. They hold shares in them. As the medieval man was great in the greatness of his lord, the typical man of today finds his greatness in the greatness of the corporation which he serves. If he is great he is published to the world, not as having done this or that, but as director in this company or that. If he is small, yet he shines in the reflected glory of the corporation from which he draws a salary."

* * *

Educing Coördination

That industry is meeting government fully half way on the road which is tentatively outlined by the Industry Recovery Bill, is seen by the actions of numerous trade associations which are trying to crystallize as quickly as possible the ideas and purposes of their individual members, so that when the bill becomes law upon signature of President Roosevelt, they will be able to synchronize their activities to accord with the Master Clock at Washington. Among the organizations that have been meeting to iron out their problems or taking preparatory steps to educe coördination are American Trade Association, United States Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, the Congress of Industries, National Industrial Conference Board, National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, American Iron and Steel Institute, National Coal Association, Silk Association of America, Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, National Retail Dry Goods Association, American Wholesale Grocers Association, National Wholesale Grocers Association, Evaporated Milk Association, American Food and Vegetable Shippers Association, National Canners Association, Corn Canners Institute, American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, and some 15 or more associations of wheat growers. It looks as if producers and distributors aim to get off to a running start when the gun is fired signalizing a race to be run under an entirely different set of rules.

* * *

That "Premium" Gas

Into the realm of merchandising has been catapulted a merry war of advertising, at least merry from the standpoint of the sophisticated cosmopolitan reader, as he scans the various claims of the oil companies in their competitive crusade for additional consumers of gasoline. Day after day the owners of "gas" consuming contrivances are confronted with big "ads" purporting to show how many premium qualities the particular "gas" could claim and leaving the reader to infer that "ads" about other gasolines were "fantastic and exaggerated." Surfeited with superlatives, the bored buyer of motor fuel as he goes to his regular station begins to wonder if all the wonderful qualities he is promised resides chiefly in the fertile vocabulary of the "ad" writer. This blossoming of competitive advertising, while a boon to the newspaper, can only leave the motorist confused as to the real merit of the liquid fuel he should use, and is seemingly a part of a battle for markets, in which discounts, rebates, counter claims do not increase the aggregate market one iota, but merely tend, as one oil executive put it, to make the oil business unprofitable for everybody.

G. R. E.

New Era Unlike .All Precedents, States Service

Future Prosperity Will Rest Upon Entirely Different Base

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—The United States has entered a new era, but quite different from that of 1926-29, the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., states in their current analysis of business conditions. Powerful forces, both economic and political, are working for the return of genuine, sustained prosperity, but the survey holds that the result cannot be seen beyond next winter or early spring.

After listing the economic and political factors, including the emergency measures enacted by Congress, responsible for the current advance, the survey declares that some of the more basic economic forces dominating the situation are not of a character to promote a major cyclical expansion. Some of the political measures that have been proposed, the report says, do not seem conducive to fundamental recovery. In this connection the review is of the opinion that there is a lack of new outlets for large-scale capital investment similar to those provided in former periods of depression, such as new lands to be developed, additional railroad mileage to be built, revolutionary new machines to be installed in factories, etc. Furthermore, it adds, not only are avenues for employment of new capital and labor less, but capital is being intimidated by excessive taxation, currency tampering and invasions of the sanctity of contracts.

Government Dictation

"Such partly disguised capital levies," the economic service says, "threaten to drive investment funds more and more into hiding as the governmental program develops. Governmental dictation of prices and wages—in the interest of labor and the public—may ultimately discourage enterprise and contribute to stagnation in industry once the initial excitement has abated."

In a discussion of the banking system, the report alleges that bank and investments are still repressed and disrupted and that prolongation of emergency methods is depriving the country of a sound banking and currency system.

"Today, there is no immediate idea of restoration of specie (gold) payments—the sound basis of our modern financial order," the survey continues. "Instead, steps are taken avowedly to divorce us more irrevocably from gold and to prepare the way for a 'managed' currency. Furthermore, the permanent bank reform bill now pending will apparently carry some form of deposit guarantee. This provision might lead bankers to make unsound loans, in order to inflate credit, by relieving them of part of their responsibility to depositors. Whether so intended or not, there is danger that such practices may be increased."

The New Deal

Not only the operations of commercial banking, but of the Federal Reserve System are being altered, the report continues. It holds that "mere financial gymnastics are incapable of forcing more credit into use when opportunity for its profitable utilization does not exist." This results in "clogging the Reserve portfolios with investment paper, thereby 'freezing' the Reserve banks and rendering it more difficult for them to perform their regular functions as banks of discount for their members."

The survey stresses that the "new deal," operating in a world "exhausted by the excesses of an overdeveloped capitalism," may eventually produce new crises rather than a new era of prosperity and that it is possible that the whole enterprise will be overturned by the courts on constitutional grounds. It says that within the next few months the official program will be confronted with the recurrence of several immediate economic problems, including the mortgage situation, the insurance crisis and continuing unemployment, further aggravated by a growing shortage of local relief funds.

California Oil Output Again Shows Decrease

LOS ANGELES, June 13—For the third consecutive week, California oil production showed a decline. Production for the week ended June 10 totaled 473,700 barrels, compared with 476,175 the week ended June 3, according to estimates by the California Oil World.

Production was 12,100 barrels less than for the corresponding week of 1932. Long Beach, with a drop of 2500 barrels, and Seal Beach, with a drop of 3000, accounted for most of the decline.

Slight gains in Santa Fe Springs, Huntington Beach, Midway-Maricopa and unlisted fields of the state prevented a greater net reduction.

Westinghouse Electric

PITTSBURGH, June 13—Interior lighting fixtures for buildings Nos. 1 and 9 of Radio City group, Rockefeller Center, have been ordered from Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The order includes an initial allotment of 10,000 fixtures, and it is probable 20,000 lighting fixtures will be required eventually.

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INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

More American Banks Reopen for Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 13

REOPENING of 521 banks has been reported in the American Banker in the six weeks from May 1. During the week ended June 9, the number of reopenings totaled 64, of which 60 represented the lifting of restrictions on banks closed at the time of the national banking holiday and not previously reopened, and 4 representing the reopening of banks which failed prior to the holiday.

The number of banks definitely in the hands of receivers for liquidation since the first of the year, according to the American Banker, is 685, with deposits estimated at $1,413,000,000.

Labor Has Great Advantage Under New Industry Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—The Nationl Industrial Recovery Act offers labor the greatest opportunity to exert collective influence on wages, hours and standards of employment which it has ever had in the United States, according to the Labor Bureau, Inc. Collective bargaining not only receives complete legal sanction but is enforceable by the public power of the Government, explains the organization.

"It gives Labor the opportunity to organize and make its organization effective, which it has sought since the beginning of the labor movement," the bureau declares, "but what industry can yield to the workers in the way of better living and working conditions, however, ultimately depends on the way in which industry itself is organized, managed and directed.

"Industry, labor and government must use the powers under this bill to bring about real recovery in order that it shall be of benefit. Are they capable of doing so? This is a grave question. It takes more than collective bargaining and minimum wages to make an efficient industrial system. There must be the most intelligent kind of planning, of control of prices and profits, of efficiency, and of a score of other things, if the job is to be done correctly.

"It is more than necessary to raise wages and also to raise all prices in order to pay for them. If this is the only outcome of the bill, all that will happen will be that some of us will have more dollars, which will be eaten up by a higher cost of living, while the rest of us will remain unemployed."

Commenting on the upturn in business activity during the past two months, the Labor Bureau believes "the main questions to be answered in regard to the continuance of the upward tendency are these:

"1. Will the Administration, through the Farm Bill, the restoration of export markets or otherwise, be able to bring about a sufficient and lasting increase in the purchasing power of the farmer?

"2. Will the Administration and industry together, through the Industrial Recovery Bill or otherwise, bring about a sufficient and lasting increase in employment and wage rates, thus laying the economic foundation of an enlarged purchasing power for labor?"

American Dollar Is Irregular at London

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The United States dollar made a better showing this forenoon but lost most of the improvement and finished only half a cent better on the day.

The market was governed by speculators, whose early sales weakened the rate to $4.17½ to the pound from an overnight of $4.16.

Covering operations caused a recovery of more than three cents, but additional sales moved the rate to $4.15½ at the close. The market waited with interest for clarification of the war debts and for something definite from the currency talks of American, British and French experts. Uncertainty was expected until agreement has been reached; gold currencies generally were quietly maintained.

PARIS, June 13 (AP)—The United States dollar strengthened on the Bourse today, closing at 20.79 francs, up 23 centimes from yesterday's close.

No Illinois Power Dividend

CHICAGO, June 13 — Illinois Power & Light Corporation deferred action on the quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and the 6 per cent preferred stocks due at this time.

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East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Elliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10

Sees Carriers As Doing Far Better Than Ever Before

Banker Expects Astonishing Gains When Business Completely Recovers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 13—When business recovers the railroads can haul traffic in most cases more cheaply than ever before in history and as a result be in a position to report astonishing gains and net earnings, Eliot K. Bartholomew of Wood, Struthers & Company, New York City, told the investment conference of the convention of the American Institute of Banking Section, American Bankers Association, at the Palmer House here today. Operating efficiences, he said, show remarkable improvement.

Picturing the falling off in the volume of railroad freight traffic as a reflection of the relapse in general industrial activity, Mr. Bartholomew quoted figures showing that "not a single locomotive was ordered in the United States in 1932 and the purchase of steel rails fell to one-third of those for 1883," which, he said, was the previous low record for 50 years.

Putting Houses In Order

"The railroads of 1932 carried only one-half the volume of freight they carried three years earlier," he said. "The railroads themselves cannot solve this problem but must await a recovery in general business. They can, however, put their houses in order so that as business recovers they will be in a position to take advantage of it. This the rail carriers have been doing in a very important way.

"Even in the face of sharply declining traffic, indices of operating efficiency the past three years have been showing in many cases remarkable improvement over any previous records set by the railroads.

"One reason for this has been the scrapping of obsolete equipment and the use of more modern. The savings from use of modern power are amazing. A large eastern railroad which bought 10 modern locomotives two years ago estimates that they have already paid for themselves."

He described the progress being made in stream-line, light weight, higher speed motor-driven trains and in air-cooled and air-conditioned passenger coaches which are being developed in the passenger business. These changes, he said, will permit the roads to compete more effectively with airplanes and buses. One road, he said, has a train under construction for passenger service to give a maximum speed as high as 110 miles an hour.

Recent Legislative Trends

While state and national legislation affecting railroads for many years has not generally been of a kind favored by the railroads themselves, the recent trend has been more satisfactory, he said, citing state legislation to put truck operations on a more equitable basis with the railroads and also the Federal Administration's proposed railroad relief bill providing for a railroad coördinator whose duties would be to increase operating efficiency and eliminate waste. He also spoke favorably of the feature to repeal the recapture clause of the Transportation Act.

The speaker also cited legislation of the opposite character as presented in a recent state bill. "The provisions of this bill," he said, "provided that a track man carrying a bell by day and a lantern by night should lead all trains across grade crossings; that conductors must smile when answering questions; that it would be a misdemeanor to serve eggs more than one day old on Pullman cars; that trains would be required to stop at any time when flagged by hitch hikers and that trains crossing rivers wider than 25 feet be equipped with lifeboats and life preservers. Legislation of this sort, it is true, carries legislative possibilities to the ridiculous, but often bills are actually passed which come very close to being almost as absurd."

Other speakers at the investment conference were William A. Ten Pick Jr., assistant manager, investment department, Chase National Bank, New York City, who spoke on "Can Bonds Be Secondary Reserve and/or Investments for Banks?" Harold Edwards, assistant vice-president, the First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts, Boston, "Public Utility Securities."

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Home Building and Gardening

Furnishing the Garden

Many Styles Can Be Used If Thoughtfully Placed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN THE choice of furniture for the garden, must one take a definite stand and decide to have either a rustic scheme, or only classical pieces, or exclusively modernistic ones? Or may one achieve something unusual and yet satisfying in combination of styles?

For answer one can at least assert that interior decorators are experimenting successfully with the welding of periods; so why should not the garden achitect with equal wisdom assume the task of bringing together various ideas seemingly unrelated, in such a manner as to form a complete and original plan? The problem is, obviously, to integrate disparate features, creating thereby a new and homogeneous decorative scheme. This is more easily accomplished in a garden of considerable extent than in a very small one; indeed in the latter the experiment would not be likely to succeed.

Three Types Are Available

The three main classifications of garden furniture are the "rustic," built heavily of unbarked or partly-barked wood; the "classical," modeled more or less in the Roman style from crushed marble and cement; and the "modernistic," fashioned coldly and smartly of enameled woods, and waterproofed fabrics.

Each of these styles is individual and assertive, and each is likely to become too insistent when used in large quantities and without relief and contrasting accents. For instance, in the rustic category, the summer pavilions and children's playhouses, so provocative of enchanting make-believe; the bird refuges, which, more than other such domiciles, seem to socialize and humanize the songsters; the settees, chairs and tables, almost as massive and immovable as the trees themselves, do, indeed, when placed in a woodsy entourage, appear to "spring out of the ground," and express themselves as part of the natural landscape. And yet, when used excessively, they appear over-romantic, self-conscious imitators of nature. Moreover, there are available only a few forms, and it is difficult to produce design out of monotony in mass, texture, and color. Of course flowers and shrubbery lend brightness and pattern, but in this article are being discussed opportunities for design in out-of-door furniture considered by itself.

As nature throws together timber and rocks, so the introduction, in alliance with rustic pieces, of cast-stone furniture, left unsurfaced like the craggy or sandy landscape with which it may be associated, and suggesting such tones and surfaces as might be the result of rain, sun and wind, is entirely fitting. Manufactured in this stone are benches variously proportioned and shaped, stools formed in simulation of mushrooms —quite amusing and remarkably comfortable to perch upon; wing chairs cast in pleasing and restful curves; wall fountains with sunken pools beneath, and other types of fountain; bird baths, sun dials, flower pots, and pedestals to support them; caps for gate posts; light-houses for dark places; vine trellises surmounted by brightly-colored birds; and many droll citizens of the animal kingdom.

The Modernistic

These two types of furniture are, as has been said, compatible. The third type, the modernistic, is in a different mood, one very little related to nature and yet in gardens definitely expressive of today's manner of behaving. This furniture is the link between the landscape and the human beings who are going to carry on their activities there. In metal and in duco-enameled woods are offered chairs which have been swiftly bent into their simplest, step-like form, but which are resilient and therefore comfortable, and which, moreover, are light and collapsible, built to be folded up, hung on the arm and carried from one spot to another. Their seats are often suspended, hammock-like, from top-rail to seat-rail and they are usually of waterproofed fabrics. But new this summer and very attractive, are seats of coarse woven rope in gay colors. Collapsible chaises longues and tables are en suite. There is need, however, that some designer should make some such object as a drum-shaped table with high sides and a construction throughout affording protection against the wind to loose sheets of paper and craft materials.

Rattan and bamboo couches on large wheels and with pushhandles are very practical, as they can be moved about without effort. They are built for comfort with adjustable sectional cushions. One New York department store features a model new this year, the arm of which has been so abbreviated that one may sit across the chair if one desires instead of being forced to squeeze in backward, feet up. Awnings may be fixed upon the chairs, and huge umbrellas planted in the ground. Often one of these rises through the center of a table which it thus keeps shady. Children's sand boxes are also canopied by awnings.

A new offering are children's pieces identical in design with those for grown-ups. Although youngsters are not likely to repose long in chairs, nor even to gather for extended periods around tables, when winding roads and mysterious distances beckon, nevertheless, these diminutive pieces give an accent of welcome and camaraderie from age to youth, and are at once pleasant in their implications and in the contrasts which their diminished proportions afford in the general pattern. Outdoor shower bath attachments for the hose are fun-provoking appurtenances for children also.

California redwood is newly enlisted this season for garden furniture. It is waterproofed and sometimes worked out in decorative veneers for table tops. Settees, usually in slat design, and similar chairs give a park-like aspect to an area w[illegible] they are grouped. Th[illegible] seem to have supplanted the pigskin-and-cypress models which were in vogue last summer; and as a matter of fact, redwood has very much the same rosy color.

Lunch Wagons in Primitive Style

Various types of wheelbarrow, usually fashioned of bamboo, are built to carry to any chosen spot hampers packed with food. There are also lunch wagons of delightful design which may be wheeled out of the kitchen into the al fresco dining-room.

But how are these modern pieces to be integrated with rustic and stone furniture? The solution is to establish three distances, the background, the middle ground and the foreground, and to let one type dominate in each, accented and harmonized, however, by introductions from the other categories.

Unless for some reason the planting makes this undesirable, the majority of the rustic pieces should be placed in the outer limits, where the growth of trees and the accumulation of underbrush are most untamed. Here among the heaviest masses and densest shadows this romantic furniture is fully expressive. But perhaps this section may contain a rock garden near whose patterned carpet a stone bench can be beautifully placed, a gleaming foil for blossomy colors. Or there may be a brook whose voice will break into laughter at the introduction into its ripples of a chubby stone frog or which will splash a somnolent turtle posed among its pebbles. Or it may prove attractive to clear an opening through which the sun will burst upon a sun dial, the secret of the hour on the tip of its ray.

These accents will pull, as it were, the fringes of the background forward into the middle ground, where against flowery screens and herbaceous borders the patches of white-gray stone will dominate. But near one of the benches may stand a rustic bird house; and a rustic table can hold a large stone pot planted with flowers. From the foreground can be carried back a colossal umbrella to shade a group of gayly enameled chairs.

Into the modernity of the foreground, where house and porch spill over into the garden and where the tempo of human activity is swiftest, can be introduced a gazing-globe on a classic pedestal, a stone bird-bath; a fountain. If space is liberal, a rustic playhouse can be the massive member in a group of children's things. Otherwise, a rustic chair or table can in some manner be integrated in an arrangement of redwood and bamboo.

The garden itself must remain the deciding factor. On its proportions, layout and planting everything depends. But, nevertheless, theories, like falling petals, may soften the ground to be trod.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-The Mott Studios, Los Angeles

A French House With Norman Influences That Preserves the Formal Dignity of Its Style. Residence of Mr. A. T. Harris, Hollywood, Calif. Pierpont and Walter S. Davis, Architects.

The French House Has Dignity

Architectural Styles in the United States—III

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE views the French house from its technical aspects he finds perhaps as many varieties as there are of the English house. To describe the typical French dwelling, therefore, becomes a difficult matter. Almost the best one can do is to select from a wealth of source material those elements in design and material that can be called representative of French architectural taste and embody them in a brief account of one of the most interesting of all domestic architectures.

Whatever their period or type, the old houses of France were magnificently built for permancy and economy. The Frenchman planned his house for a lifetime of residence, frequently making additions to care for his growing needs. He employed artisans who worked in the leisurely manner, and as a result his dwelling expressed individuality, charm and sturdiness.

In the houses of the bourgeoisie the interest was heightened by cut stones stripped from abandoned churches and public buildings. Weathered by a century or more of exposure to the elements, these stones gave the house the appearance of having been lived in almost as soon as it was built. The picturesque, sometimes fantastic, aspect of many timbered houses often grew out of the Frenchman's use of salvaged timbers and other heavy woods and beams.

Tile roofs made their own contribution to the distinctive character of these houses, for with continual patching they developed a variety of texture, together with a wonderful patine. A noteworthy element of the provincial scene, as in Burgundy, is the scintillating yellows, browns and greens in the roofs of houses and cathedral towers.

Following a reaction in the eighteenth century against the cumbersome château and the huge estate a new house developed in France—smaller, more compact and even better designed. Its charm rested particularly upon what has been called the "excellence of its scale and the unpretentious balance of its design, and not upon accidental picturesqueness."

As a Town House

As a town house, this creation became prim, correct. Its style depended more upon technical perfection of line, balance and scale than upon the mellowing influence of time and the elements upon brick, stone or slate. Spacing and balance of windows was precise; wall surfaces were true, with machinelike precision. Necessarily, this type of French house is dignified. There is reserve, not to say formality, about it in keeping with the character of the social life from which it sprang. The Frenchman, moreover, like the Spaniard, protected himself and his family from the gaze of the public by placing his salon, his drawing or living room, upon the premier etage, the floor above the ground level. He overlooked his garden from a balcony opening from his salon. His manner of living was reflected in the façade of the house, providing large windows on the second floor and sometimes omitting any openings save a door on the first floor.

As the custom prevailed of having breakfast served in the bedroom, and other meals either in the boudoir, the library or the salon, a separate room for dining, as we know it, was absent from the ménage at this period. With his living rooms above the ground floor, he dwelt behind windows with shutters built solid except for slats in the top panels. The shutters guarding the first floor windows were of solid wood.

Climatic conditions, of course, influenced the exterior character of his house. The roof was a conspicuous part of nearly all French houses, not only because of the texture and pattern of its patched tiles, but because of its shape—gable, hip or mansard. Particularly striking was the flare-up at the eaves, a form of design made necessary by the fact that the house in those days had no gutters and the curve at the eaves threw the water away from the walls and into paved washes around the building.

Wall Surfaces

Stucco walls most often prevailed, though houses with stucco and cut stone trim, quoins and bands were abundant. These wall surfaces were generally of a smooth texture and warm gray tone, with shutters and trim in gray or white. The lacy shadows of wrought iron balconies formed a decorative note on the exterior surfaces. The lower windows were usually faced with iron grating.

In various parts of the United States one may find many fine examples of the French house, adapted, of course, to the climatic conditions of the section or the individual or social needs of the owner. Because of the pitch of the roof and other features the French house is often charming when adapted to a hillside or wooded region. If it is also designed with a tower of Norman origin it may take on somewhat of the feudal or baronial aspect that will increase its interest, not to say its picturesqueness.

However, the strictly formal French house itself is not dependent upon the factor of picturesqueness for its claim to distinction and charm. With a variety of qualities having to do with design no less than with materials, it becomes inherently a product architecturally effective in its own right.

An example of how well the fundamentals of French house design may be adapted to the American setting is shown in the accompanying house designed by Pierpont and Walter Davis, architects, for Mr. A. T. Harris, Hollywood, Calif.

In this instance of course the early French house has been modernized by the type of planning that places the living room, dining room and other service rooms on the ground floor, with sleeping rooms above; but from the standpoint of general design, the dwelling has virtually been transplanted from France.

No less noticeable than the steep-pitched shingle roof, with tile coping along the ridge, is the tower surmounted by a typical French weathervane. The main dormer of the façade, with wrought iron balcony, is faced with a medallion in cast stone, after the early French manner. Entrance to the house is gained through the tower by way of a front paved terrace inclosed by a stucco wall.

In this, as in other houses of the same type, there is not only dignity but a certain air of stately, not to say classic, beauty derived from the line, scale and balance of the entire composition. Here the clear-cut proportions and the interesting break-up of masses achieve a picture that intrigues the eye and stirs the imagination.

These articles on architectural style are appearing at intervals on this page. The most recent was on March 14 and discussed the Spanish House.

The Compost Heap

Few beginners in gardening realize the importance of the compost heap. Not only is it of great value as a source of soil fertility but it makes an easy and convenient way of disposing of most waste products of garden and kitchen. Many an article which would otherwise be an entire loss may, through use of the compost, be turned to direct use. And it need not be the unsightly affair which a compost pile usually is.

The site for the compost should be in an inconspicuous spot, preferably near the vegetable garden and shielded from view behind tall-growing perennials or shrubs. The size and shape which the compost pile assumes will be governed largely by the amount of materials that will be available. Whatever the shape may be it is necessary to keep the pile slightly hollow at the center so water will drain into the material rather than run off.

Both Photos Courtesy of Arden Studios, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—Drix Druryea.

Left—Primitive Style Garden or Terrace Furniture That May Be Wheeled Where Desired. Bright Cushions, Lacing and Top of Refreshment Table Add the Peasant Touch. Right—Iron Furniture Laced With Rawhide. Iron Painted Green, Cushions Green, the Tub Chair Laced to the Floor. Delightful for Terrace, Penthouse Garden or Balcony. The Figure of Pan Is of Lead.

Do Your Lawn Patching Now

But Try to Eliminate Cause of Bare Spots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PATCHING methods that attempt to correct the conditions which cause the lawn troubles usually give more lasting results than merely sowing more seed. All thin and bare spots do not respond with a healthy turf after grass seed has been sown in the scratched surfaces.

Before corrective treatment is given to bare spaces, it is well to examine the soil carefully. When good enough it should be spaded over and then pulverized well in order to make a satisfactory seed bed. The best quality grass seed mixture obtained will be a good investment. The nature of the mixture will depend somewhat on the existing grass—at least the major grass in a mixed turf. If the seeding is done by hand, mixing the seed with some finely pulverized soil well enable one to get more even distribution. After raking the seed bed lightly to cover the seed, the area should be rolled. A mulch of some sort is almost a necessity at this season. For terrace treatments, the addition of a nurse crop such as rye grass will help hold the soil until the new turf becomes established. Thorough but careful watering will benefit more than frequent light sprinklings between which drying may cause damage.

Should it appear that the soil is at fault, the upper two or three inches should be removed and good loam soil added. The success of lawn patching depends on good soil, quality seed, painstaking work and attentive care after seeding.

Feed Thin Turf Areas

Older lawns that have not had regular plant food applications may be restored to vigor by building up the food supply in the soil. Top dressing with rich soil that has been screened, or with rotted manure, and a good complete plant food at least once a year may develop the thick turf without seeding. Seed may be added to the soil top dressing for the thinner turf portions. These should be scratched vigorously with a rake before the soil and seed mixture is put on. Rolling will provide better moisture conditions for the new seed.

Areas from which weeds have been dug may be given a similar treatment. The use of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer helps to discourage weed growth. However, it must be used with caution and not over 10 pounds to 1000 square feet of lawn surface when mixed with the soil in the seed bed. As a surface application about half this amount is safer when it must come in contact with growing grass. It should be wet into the soil by sprinkling immediately after using with top dressing or applying alone. It also discourages growth of clover.

Sod Turf-Worn Spots

Worn spaces where continuous tramping is likely are best repaired by sodding. Enough soil should be removed to allow for the thickness of the sod and the soil underneath this should be loosened for several inches and then firmed down smoothly. Sod pieces should be fit snugly and tamped or rolled down with watering to follow until growth is well established. The required sod may be taken from an out-of-the-way corner and this area then treated with soil and seed.

High spots or bumps that are grazed by the lawn mower may be leveled out and thus eliminate these unsightly areas. Cutting the sod and rolling it back with the ends still attached permits removal of soil to bring the bump down to the regular lawn grade when the sod has been again put in place and tamped.

Sharp dips that hold water or make grass cutting difficult can be lifted by adding soil after the sod has been cut and rolled back in sections. Minor surface depressions may be erased with soil top dressings a half inch or more in depth each time.

F. J. KELLEHER.

Where the lawn joins borders of flowering perennials or shrubbery plantings, the turf may be trimmed to a safe distance. This is an important chore in spring and may be repeated once during the season as lawn grass has a way of spreading into the space occupied by flowering plants. Cut away some of the soil, but leave most of the roots to go into the compost pile.

Hobbies and Hints

Home-Collected Seed Packets for Gifts

Dear Fellow-Gardeners:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy all your letters. It is so interesting to hear about gardens in different parts of this country and other countries.

One of my pet hobbies is saving seeds from my own plants, then before Christmas I go through last year's seed catalogues and cut out their colored illustrations. I take a handful of each kind of seed, wrap them in fancy paper, put the illustration on the outside and tie with a pretty ribbon, take a number of these packages, according to the size of the friend's garden, and wrap and tie these packages together. Practically the only cost is the time which it takes to gather and wrap and what a joy that is! I enjoy doing it as much as any part of the garden work, and it comes when other garden work is done.

My zinnias thus were especially lovely, the seed came from a California grower who advertised in the Monitor. In saving the seed of these I kept the colors separate. Other seeds gathered were California poppies, marigold, the African, and several dwarf varieties, sweet William, candytuft, linum, annual phlox, larkspur, asters, portulaca, Chinese forget-me-not, gaillardia, hollyhocks and delphinium.

I find gaillardia, linum and delphinium, three of the easiest perennials to raise.

I hope you all know and use the Chinese forget-me-not. It is such beautiful blue, a large bed of it, was so lovely last year. I had to stop every time I passed a window and look out at it.

(Mrs.) C. S. W.

* * *

A Lath House

San Diego, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Most of my gardening consists of reading the Garden Page in The Christian Science Monitor and watching my neighbors work, and it is of the accomplishment last summer of one of my neighbors that I would like to tell our readers. This neighbor's ground space is limited, but not her idea of beauty, which surrounds her home, and her lath house was one of the most attractive. Just south of the house stands a garage, a cement walk runs next to the house, leaving a space of about six feet between the walk and garage, and in that limited space she created a thing of simple beauty and joy. A carpenter was employed a few hours to build a lath house. The garage served as one wall, two end walls were built and two front walls, leaving a wide opening as a door, and an attractively shaped lattice roof completed it. Shelves were built along the garage wall, and a work table at one end. The floor space, covered with loose boards, is not over six feet by ten, but in that limited space my neighbor spent many happy hours.

First a few rocks were picked up in the back country and brought home in the family car. These were terraced at the one end, just a few as it must be remembered the space is small. Good soil was filled in and then began the joy of planting. Bits of creeping moss were tucked in along the edge of the rocks and quickly spread to form a carpet around the begonias, coleus, periwinkles, ferns and other plants which quickly responded to their new surroundings.

The shelves were filled in a novel manner. From the store room many discarded containers were brought forth and utilized. Several odd-shaped buckets and cans were painted the gayest of blues, reds, yellows and green filled with good soil, and slips and cuttings contributed by interested neighbors and friends planted therein. A wooden tub painted yellow with a wide blue border provided a home for other plants. Things grew rapidly, spreading out seemingly trying to cover the gay colors, but only adding to the whole as good things always do.

Much originality was displayed in making hanging baskets. One was made out of the old rural mail box. Its flat bottom was removed, wires strung through the end, it was painted green, filled with soil and a wandering jew vine planted in it, and it was hung across one corner. In the opposite corner hangs a pastel shaded old-fashioned drop light globe, filled with dirt and plants and given another chance to show off. One long basket was made by taking two rounded boards for ends, nailing chicken wire for the basket part, filling with commercial moss and dirt. Other flat boards were covered with wire, leaving an opening large enough to stuff with moss, fill with soil, hung flat against the wall and plants stuck into them. An old wire waste basket had its sides filled with moss, dirt in the middle and various plants stuck here and there making it very attractive. Such a basket would do well for strawberry plants. All sorts of baskets may be bought, but none look so attractive and original as my neighbor's.

The work table served first as a splendid place to stand while making the flower containers out of discards, but later on it was just the place to replant and slip. Under the work table are kept the tools, extra flower pots and leaf mold. Begonia slips are not always obtainable, but a leaf clipped around the edge, the stem stuck well down in loose sand and dirt mixed, placed in the shade with an old jelly glass over it, will in a short time show forth a thing of wonder, a tiny plant will appear out of the heart of the leaf, a thing to marvel at. Later on it can be transplanted into a larger pot.

Near the corner of the garage was a snail vine which shields one end of the lath house, reaching out its long arms for new places to hang, and decided the roof of the lath house was just the place and quickly ran over it. Seeing the bright colors within it wanted to do its part and soon many beautiful flowers were hanging down like wisteria. The flower is shaped much like the shell of a snail, some of the curves are orchid color, some lavender, others cream, and as the flower grows old much of it turns a dull gold. During the summer the lath house was a delightful spot to visit, the many-colored containers full of growing plants gave the observer a sense of joy. The average lath house is inclined to be rather dark, but the color being introduced by way of the containers made it most attractive.

(Miss) J. K. A.

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Solomon Case Shows National Crime Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

jurymen, the case of the Commonwealth versus the People on the charge of apathy has been concluded. After a delay consuming the better part of a week, the State's case against the three men indicted for the slaying of Charles Solomon has been resumed. It is expected to be concluded in less time than was required to "round up" a jury.

Another complication arising out of the case is the reported discharge of Mr. James R. Hallett of Mountford Street from his work as a janitor after he had been chosen to serve on the Solomon jury. In reporting the incident to the district attorney's office, Mrs. Hallett asserted that she has been requested to vacate her apartment before Thursday. County officials are investigating the matter to determine whether Mr. Hallett's appointment to the jury has any bearing on the loss of his job.

Bearing on Inquiry

Whether the public indifference exposed by the Solomon jury episode will have an important bearing upon the investigation of gangdom and racketeering just submitted to the Suffolk County Grand Jury by Mr. William J. Foley, District Attorney, is the question which many are considering today.

In a statement accompanying a detailed record of gang activities in Boston, Mr. Foley declared that the police are to blame for crime outbreaks perpetrated by gangsters throughout the city.

Taking the Solomon case as an example, Mr. Foley points out that, in commenting on the slaying of the night club proprietor, police referred to him as a bootlegger, racketeer and vice ring leader. Yet, Mr. Foley asserts, Charles Solomon had not been molested by Boston police for several years, at least not to the extent of being brought before the courts.

In the case of the Gustin gang, Mr. Foley said, its murdered chieftain had been arrested by police many times, but only once had he been brought before the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Suffolk County. Mr. Foley made it plain that in his opinion the police and not the courts are responsible for the continued operation of criminal gangs in Boston.

Open Discussion

Whether developments in the Solomon jury case will lead to some modification, or at least shifting, of the blame which Mr. Foley attaches to police officials, is a question which may open wide discussion.

From the viewpoint of public opinion, the obvious reluctance of so many citizens to manifest any responsibility toward the essential obligations of sound citizenship as indicated by the wholesale jury-dodging in the Solomon trial, may be construed as reason enough for diverting at least part of the blame to society in general.

The District Attorney of Suffolk County contends that a heavy, unceasing attack on gangsters is essential on the part of police if organized defiance of law is to be effectively routed.

The facts which the Suffolk County Grand Jury may be called upon to decide, in the end seem likely to hinge on the question as to what extent police can be expected to maintain law and order without the support of wide-awake public opinion.

Senate Committee Named to Investigate Racketeering Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13—Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York announced today that the first objective of the Senate investigation into racketeering will be a determination of the extent of intrastate rackets.

Immediately after the Copeland resolution, authorizing the Senate Commerce Committee to investigate the subject, was adopted by the Senate yesterday an informal meeting of the committee was held at which it was decided that the summer will be spent by individual senators in a study of the extent to which racketeering goes across state boundaries.

Senator Copeland will get in touch with police and criminal experts in New York State, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan will do the same in Michigan with particular regard to Detroit, and Senator Louis Murphy (D.) of Iowa will study the Chicago situation.

If these preliminaries show a considerable number of organized rackets operating across state borders the committee will then assemble in Washington in the fall for full hearings.

Senator Copeland pointed out that investigation may show rackets to be for the most part localized and therefore outside the jurisdiction of their committee which is authorized only to deal with rackets which operate in interstate commerce.

The resolution adopted by the Senate authorizes the committee to hold hearings throughout the Seventy-third Congress, including interim recesses, and calls for a report with suggestions for remedial legislation. The committee is given $10,000 for the study.

It is Senator Copeland's desire to avoid a sensational type of hearing, believing that better results can be obtained through quiet operations. It is not contemplated to subpœna alleged "gangsters" to appear before the committee, but rather to assemble what information police and Department of Justice officials possess.

Value of Boston Cargo Doubles in Six Weeks

Sharp gains in value of raw materials during the past six weeks about doubled the value of the cargo of the Cunard-Brocklebank freighter Mahronda, which is now in port at Boston discharging some 2200 tons of jute, crude rubber, shellac, and other commodities.

When the freighter cast off her lines at Calcutta, May 4, the rich cargo was estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000. Today it is easily figured to be worth more than $2,000,000, say shipping men, as wholesale prices rose almost every day while the big freighter was plowing her way through the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield
(990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitsie Green.
6:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "The Legislative Product of 1933."
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Gladys Swarthout; Orchestra.
9:30 Studio Speaker.
9:45 NBC, Mandoliers; string group.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "The Poet Prince."
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
8:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Musical program and dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum: Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York, speaker.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, "A Step Forward in International Relations," Senator James P. Pope, Idaho.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 "Game of the Century."
6:45 Talk; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 Eastern Horse Club talk.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Presentation of Columbia Medal to Nino Martini, tenor, from S. S. Conte di Savoia.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from World Economic Conference, London.
6:15 CBS, dance music
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council; Interview. Supt. of Police Michael Crowley, by William A. Barron.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Recordings of Boston Symphony Orchestra playing "Surprise" Symphony of Haydn.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs
9:15 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:20 CBS, Edwin C Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Light Opera Gems, Act 1, "Iolanthe."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 Lou Broderick's Orchestra.
5:30 Harry Taylor, tenor.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "The Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:30 "Vocational Opportunities for Girls."
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
1:00 p. m.—Needham Paramount organ.
1:30 p. m.—Record program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Sheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—"Poetical Fancies."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:30 p. m.—Mariaden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, Conferring of honorary degree upon President Roosevelt.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:00 noon—CBS, Same as WEEI.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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N. Y. C., 846 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

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Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, Ont.

AFTER telephoning for the elderly mechanic to come for an odd job, the farmer would often find a day's work for him. On each day, after work we done and the mechanic had hitched his horse to his old buggy and had driven down the lane past the house, the housewife would come out with an offering. One day it was a pie; another, a strawberry shortcake, or just a loaf of her homemade bread.

"You need not, you know," her husband argued sometimes. "I pay him all he asks—and he is not really poor."

"But he is a widower, and I know he misses good cooking," was the gentle response.

One day while housecleaning, the farm woman took up an old rocking chair and carried it out to the farm shed.

"Don't you think you are rather extravagant?" the man teased, looking up from his collection of bolts and screws."

"I am not really throwing it away," the woman said. "It was my mother's chair, but it is broken and I cannot afford to have it mended just now." She returned to her housework; but during the afternoon she kept remembering the wistful glance the mechanic had given her rocker.

That evening she brought the chair from the shed, and found a rope to fasten it to the buggy.

"You may as well take this chair with you," she said. "I know my mother would rather that somebody had it than have it put away. You are such a genius, perhaps you can wire it up for your own use."

The mechanic did not say "thank you." He looked almost anxiously at the chair, and then he said simply, "All right." He roped the chair to the back of his old buggy and drove away.

Some time later when the grain-binder balked, the farmer again telephoned the mechanic. In an hour or two the man came driving up the lane. On the back of his buggy, securely roped, was the old chair.

"He must have found it useless," declared the farm woman, as she went out.

"I've had your chair quite a while," the man said reassuringly. "So now it's your turn to rock in it for a spell." He drove on to the barn and the housewife stooped to examine the new hand-wrought parts that replaced the broken ones. They were neat and strong. Understanding full well that the repairs were a friendly offering for which she must not offer money in return, with a singing heart she placed her treasured chair by a sunny window and went for her dough board. She would want a juicy pie to carry out to the lane in the evening!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Aid us in making the deal" and "help us to make the deal" (R. C., who points out that although the verbs "aid" and "help" are synonyms, a gerund, "making," seems logical after the first, but an infinitive, "to make," sounds better after the second)—The question of grammar does enter into these constructions. The governing factor is established idiom. As a general rule, the gerund should be used unless the infinitive seems indispensable.

"Utility of beauty" (E. K. C., who inquires if this expression is far-fetched) — Whatever is beautiful surely is useful.

Philo (E. K. C.) — *Fi'-lo* (both vowels long). Judæus Philo was born at Alexandria and lived between 20 B. C. and 50 A. D. He was distinguished for his learning and eloquence, and wrote many works on the Jewish religion, on the interpretation of the Pentateuch, and on other subjects. Lippincott sees him as "partial to figurative or allegorical interpretations." The Encyclopædia Britannica says that he "is the most important representative of Hellenistic Judaism, and his writings give us the clearest view of what the development of Judaism in the diaspora was aimed at."

"Joy is love exulting" (E. K. C.)—According to the best information available to us here, Dwight L. Moody is the author.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

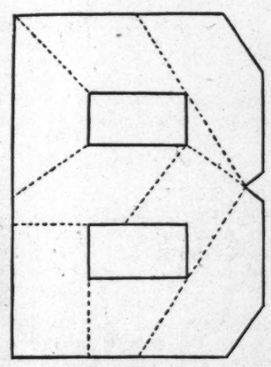
106

To all intents and purposes the little playlet was a success and everyone in the audience felt their money had been well spent and they gave every evidence of this by their applause the lion's share of which, and rightly, went to the children who dressed as elves and dwarves and came out and repeated their little dance again for the benefit of the spectators

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Letter Puzzle No. 2

Published: May 16



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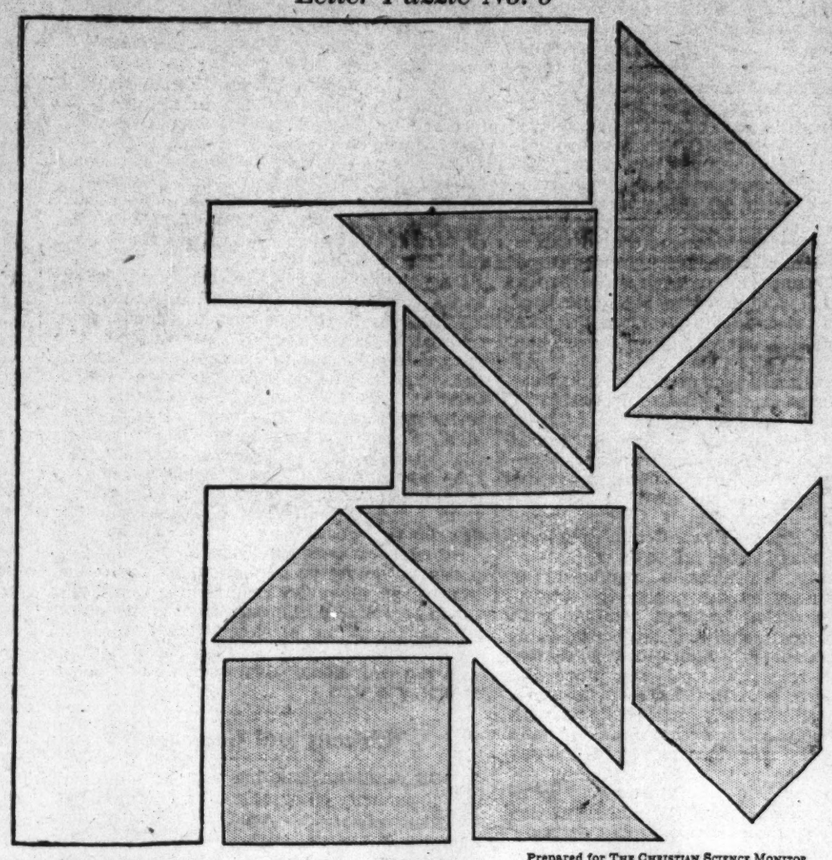
Brevities

Humorist: In the opinion of a well-known business man, the average Scotsman is a thorough person who insists on seeing a thing through. He was not referring merely to a continuous cinema performance.

Boston Globe: A modern highway is a million dollar strip of concrete from which a motorist may get an unobstructed view of a 98-cent billboard.

Letter Puzzle No. 6



The shaded pieces fit exactly into the letter—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the letter, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Be sure to mention "Letter Puzzle No. 6." The solution and the names of the winners will be published four weeks from today. (Paste the puzzle pieces on thin cardboard before cutting them out.)

In Lighter Vein

Recreation

He was standing on the corner, paying absolutely no attention to anyone. He shook his head and mumbled to himself: "No, no, no—no, no, no!" He paid no attention to the crowd that gathered, but just kept on saying, "No, no, no!"

An officer shook his arm and said, "What's the matter, my friend?"

"Nothing at all," came the reply. "I'm just a 'yes' man taking a day off!"—*Pearson's.*

Art

"I painted something for last year's academy."

"Was it hung?"

"Yes, near the entrance where everybody could see it."

"Congratulations! What was it?"

"A board saying, 'Keep to the left.'"—*Deutsche Illustrierte.*

Punished

He was a canvasser in the cheap, musical instrument line, and was not easily discouraged. As he knocked at one door he remembered that he had called before and had received a point-blank "No."

"Oh," remarked the housewife, "it's you again, is it? Come in."

Hopefully he accepted the invitation. Suddenly a door opened on his right, and he was ushered into a room fully of wailing children, who redoubled their efforts at the sight of a stranger. The canvasser turned to find the door locked behind him. The woman went on with her work, and an hour later returned to the room.

"Now," she remarked sweetly, "if you still feel convinced that I require more music in the house, you might call again."

But he has not been seen in that street since.—*Tit-Bits.*

Changed Tune

The secretary of a big store, obviously upset, dashed into the manager's office.

"Good gracious, man," snapped the latter, "whatever's happened?"

"It's Jones, our salesman," the secretary explained. "Used most insulting language. Told me to fry my face, and said you could go and chase yourself."

"He did, did he?" said the manager. "We'll fire him without ceremony. Let's see; he's been with us five months. What business has he done?"

"A hundred pounds the first month," said the secretary, reading from a book, £500 the next month, £3000 the next, £9000 the next."

"H'm," murmured the manager, "I often think I ought to take a little more exercise, and I daresay the caretaker will lend you a frying pan."—*Tit-Bits.*

All Nature

Tupelo

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UNEMPLOYMENT problems do not exist among the trees. Those that have no business or are not efficient are supplanted by others. There are trees that manufacture, trees that travel, educated trees, trees that record history, musical trees, and religious trees.

None of these occupations seem to quite suit the tupelo tree though, perhaps it hopes to be a fireman some day. When fall first arrives, and is yet unannounced, on goes the tupelo's fire bonnet, which announces to all the woods that the time for flame colors to supplant summer green is now approaching. Tupelo is first on the scene, a fireman with his own house afire before the conflagration spreads.

Perhaps it also likes to be ornamental, for throughout its range from the valley of the Kennebec River, Maine, and southern Ontario south to Florida and Texas, it is planted as a shade and ornamental tree. Oftentimes it grows to 60 or 75 feet tall, the maximum height being about 125 feet.

Flowers appear in early spring when the leaves are small. The pistillate ones, which ripen in October into small dark-blue fruits with a pit in the center, form in clusters.

The leaves are mostly at the tips of branches or on shoots. They are thick and firm when mature, oval or obovate, entire edged, dark green and lustrous above, pale beneath. The fall scarlet is on the upper surface only.

The tree grows best in swampy ground or in wet, poorly drained soil. It also likes the high wooded slopes of the southern Appalachian Mountains. The roots are hard and thick with few rootlets.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF CHRISTIANITY made joy a moral virtue, it must regard joylessness as a moral fault. And so it does. . . . Mental depression is often the aching of an unused faculty. It is a salutary pain, warning us that there is something wrong with our plan of life. —DEAN INGE.

The Children's Corner

Cheepy, Chirpy and Chip

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE young thrushes sat in a row on the garden fence. "It's nearly crumb time," said Cheepy, the eldest. "It's quite crumb time," corrected Chirpy, the second one.

"And I'm hungry," added Chip, the youngest.

Every morning Tom and Mary the children who lived in the big house at the other end of the garden, brought out a plateful of crumbs for the birds. All kinds of birds came to share them, but Cheepy, Chirpy and Chip were always there.

Presently they heard the back door open.

"Hurrah! Here comes Tom!" cried Chirpy. "Why, whatever has he got? He's wheeling something—a kind of cart."

"Perhaps," said Chip, hopefully, "it's a whole cartful of crumbs."

"Nonsense," put in Cheepy, in a grown-up tone, "that is not a cart. That is a perambulator or bassinet. It's called 'pram,' for short."

"But what is it for?" demanded Chip.

"It's—it's to store babies in."

"But what are babies?" Chip persisted.

"Don't you know that yet?" replied his elder brother. "A baby is a very small and new person. They get bigger after a time, and then they are called children."

Chip was silent for a moment. At last he said: "Well, I don't see what all that has got to do with crumbs."

But Cheepy wasn't listening. He had caught sight of Mary coming up the garden carrying something very, very carefully.

"Look! Look!" he chirped. "Here is the baby—in Mary's arms!"

"That's only a bundle of clothes!" scoffed Chirpy.

"It's the baby, I tell you," insisted Cheepy. "Look, that's it's head—that round thing with the fluff on it."

By this time Mary had laid the baby in the pram which Tom had already placed in a sunny spot, well sheltered from the wind. He was their new baby brother, and they thought him wonderful—which, indeed, he was.

"There!" said Mary, "he's sleeping beautifully. Come on, Tom," and the two children ran indoors again.

"But what about our crumbs?" questioned Chip, as they disappeared.

"They'll bring them in a moment, I expect," promised Cheepy.

But they didn't. The three little birds waited and waited and waited. At last Chip burst out: "They're not coming! they've forgotten our crumbs!"

"Never mind," said Cheepy, though he, too, felt dreadfully disappointed. "We'll go and find a nice juicy snail, presently.

"Don't want a nice, juicy snail," grumbled Chip, "want crumbs. It's all that oaby's fault. If it hadn't been for him they wouldn't have forgotten us."

Suddenly the baby woke, and began to cry.

"I say" said Chirpy, "ought it to make that noise?"

"Perhaps it heard what I said," whispered Chip, "I didn't mean—"

"Let's go and see," broke in Cheepy.

They flew down and perched on the handle of the pram.

"Sweet-sweet," said Cheepy. "Don't cry, then!"

"Cheep, cheep, cheerup!" added Chip. "I didn't mean it. I daresay it wasn't your fault about those crumbs." When the baby saw the

"Sweet-sweet," said Cheepy. "Don't cry."

birds he stopped crying, opened his eyes wide, smiled, and stretched out his hands to them.

"That's better," chirped Chip. "Let's be friends."

When Tom and Mary came into the garden, presently, they found the three little birds still perched on the handle of the pram, and Baby, wide awake, contentedly watching them.

"Oh, the dear birds!" cried Mary, "they are looking after baby for us!"

"Why, that reminds me," added Tom, "we haven't given them their crumbs this morning. Come on, let's get them now."

A few moments later Cheepy, Chirpy and Chip were eagerly pecking up the crumbs that Tom and Mary scattered.

"These are the nicest crumbs I ever tasted," said Chip, happily, "and that baby is the nicest baby I've ever known."

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For the Scrapbook

Beauty

BEAUTY is an all-pervading presence. It unfolds to the numberless flowers of the spring; it waves in the branches of the trees and in the green blades of grass; it haunts the depths of the earth and the sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and the setting sun, all overflow with beauty. The universe is its temple; and those men who are alive to it cannot lift their eyes without feeling themselves encompassed with it on every side.

Now, this beauty is so precious, the enjoyment it gives so refined and pure, so congenial without tenderest and noblest feelings, and so akin to worship, that it is painful to think of the multitude of men as living in the midst of it, and living almost as blind to it as if, instead of this fair earth and glorious sky, they were tenants of a dungeon.

An infinite joy is lost to the world by the want of culture of this spiritual endowment. The greatest truths are wronged if not linked with beauty, and they win their way most surely and deeply into the soul when arrayed in this their natural and fit attire.—*W. E. Channing.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada—

ranks second to the United States in telephone wire mileage per 100 population.

The first chamber of commerce—

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"Lead pencil"—

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Taxing the Tax-Exempts

WHEN the United States Senate last Friday voted to apply the regular federal income tax to hitherto tax-exempt securities it did so upon less than ten minutes' discussion. The action, however, was the outgrowth of more than ten years' debate and agitation both in Congress and in the country at large. Hence, while the amendment there adopted has been abandoned in the conference committee, the subject is not likely to be so easily disposed of in the regular session.

There are outstanding in the United States some $26,000,000,000 worth of government, state and municipal bonds which contain the clause declaring them and the income from them to be exempt from state and national taxes. Ten years ago various authorities estimated that the Federal Government was losing from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 in revenue as a result of this clause. Nearly all such authorities have concluded that the loss to the national and state treasuries greatly exceeds the savings they obtain in interest by including the exemption clause in their borrowings.

Moreover, so long as the graduated income tax prevails, the moral and civic effect of the Government's bidding for a petty concession in interest rates by offering what is to a favored few a very much bigger concession in taxes is altogether bad. Such a financial conservative as Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, said some years ago:

> Of one thing I am perfectly sure: a progressive income tax at high rates and tax-exempt securities cannot exist side by side. Tax-exempt securities must inevitably destroy the progressive income tax.

Under the rising rate schedules of existing federal income tax laws, the tax-exemption clause in a bond is worth a great deal more to a man of wealth or large income than it is to a man of small or moderate income.

For example, a man whose annual income is between $300,000 and $400,000 pays 59 per cent on his taxable income. If part of the income is from government bonds he pays no tax on that portion. That income is perhaps 20 per cent less than it might be if such bonds were issued without the exemption clause—assuming the Treasury might then have to pay 5 per cent instead of 4 for its borrowings. Thus your rich man has given a concession of 20 per cent in his lending to the Treasury and has obtained in return a concession of 59 per cent in his income tax—rather a sharp bargain to drive with the Government.

On the other hand, a workingman with a family and with earnings under $2500 has no income tax to save by purchasing a tax-exempt bond of his Government, his state or his city. And a salaried man of, say, $5000 taxable income sacrifices more money in the lower return of a tax-free government or municipal bond than he would save in his 8 per cent federal income tax. Hence there is little incentive to the rank and file of citizens to take a fiscal stake in the soundness of their Government when investing their savings.

The value that might accrue in political judgment from having a large class of small-propertied investors in the securities of national and local governments is not to be lightly estimated. In order to make the first step in that direction, the Government must cease to make its most alluring offers—through tax exemption—to the already most wealthy lenders.

There is, of course, doubtful propriety about trying to apply a tax to securities already issued and sold with the promise of tax exemption. But there is ample reason for striking it out of any future issues or for taxing any future issues which may assume to include it. Possibly it would not be unreasonable even to lay the tax on existing securities after a five- or ten-year period of notice.

Already the exemption from surtaxes has been dropped from more than half the outstanding Federal Government bonds, and two-thirds of the securities which still give this special escape from high rates on large incomes are not national, but state and municipal bonds. Despite a one-time constitutional objection in this respect, there are able legal authorities who now hold that Congress should do just what the Sixteenth Amendment authorizes, namely, "to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived." By this action it would make the income surtax rates mean what they say.

Interstate Regulation of Power

AFTER lying dormant for several years, the plan of regulating interstate transmission of gas and electricity through compacts between states concerned has become very much alive.

Conferences held between state authorities representing New York, Massachusetts and other commonwealths have borne fruit in proposals to enact legislation by which joint regulation and control of rates may go forward without the necessity of leaving these problems to the Federal Government. Any means of legally avoiding centralization of regional business functions at Washington is sure to command a large degree of popular support, provided it can be made clear to the public that the results will equal or surpass those obtained by resorting to national supervision. Uncle Sam would seem to have enough on his hands at present without adding to his burdens in cases where his forty-eight nephews and nieces are competent and willing to do their part in the old gentleman's housekeeping.

The plan provides for joint rate regulation of interstate transmission of gas and electricity by the commissions of the several states across whose boundaries the pipes and wire pass. Thus, the utility commissions in Massachusetts and New York would sit down together and hear the facts governing the plant facilities, available lines, load requirements and resources of the companies desiring to buy and sell gas or electricity from and to each other across the state line; and likewise representatives from Connecticut and Pennsylvania might take part if a proposed intercompany agreement had broad regional implications.

These bodies would then determine the prices to be fixed, or at least the basis of arriving at them in case of shipping surplus energy from state to state. The idea is that the commissions or other designated bodies might act as authorized federal representatives in order to put the final seal of constitutional approval upon the proposed machinery. In fact, it is probably necessary that the Federal Power Commission have power to act where states fail to do so.

If interstate transmission regulation is deemed necessary by the public, the advantages of supervision by men familiar with regional and local conditions are considerable over the arm's-length limitations associated with straight federal control. The proportion of electric power transmitted across state lines has always been relatively small compared with the total generated, and the shipments and prices of gas and electricity moved in this way have seldom been to the disadvantage of the utility customer. The public, however, seems to look favorably upon some form of regulation in this field, and the compact plan certainly has the advantages of simplicity if, as seems likely, it will pass through the meshes of the constitutional net.

The Demand for Decency

EVIDENCE accumulates that the popular desire for decency in entertainment is becoming a demand. This applies both to the cinema and to the theater, in Great Britain and in the United States.

One of the largest British film-producing companies has recently ruled that in future the dialogue of its talkies must be kept entirely free from profanity. This is the result of observations on the taste of audiences in the provinces. A film made by this company was the subject of most unfavorable comment when shown in a northern industrial town, where the producer's use of profanity was taken to be a confession that he was incapable of expressing himself in normal language.

So impressive was the protest against the swearing contained in this film that the company, as soon as it was brought to its notice, resolved that it would never afford similar grounds for complaint again.

Meanwhile, in America, Mr. Lucius Pryor, who for close on thirty years has toured operatic and dramatic entertainments throughout the United States, has been declaring what kind of amusement his public prefers. He says emphatically:

> Filthy plays, even in the ultra-modern manner, no matter how "true to life," are taboo. My customers want clean comedy, and clean drama.

Decency in entertainment may be asked for on ethical grounds, or it may be asked for on artistic grounds. That has long been recognized. Now it is becoming apparent that it may also be asked for on economic grounds. Motion picture producers who are not impressed by the argument that wholesome films are intrinsically superior to unwholesome ones should pay attention to the implication now becoming clearer and clearer—that they are also likely to pay better.

In the past, both cinema and theater have been inclined to pay excessive deference to the supposed taste of a small section of the metropolitan audience. It is time that they remembered the preferences of the huge audiences of the provinces.

Labels That Confuse

THE ideal that is expressed in the term "tariff truce" has been generally accepted by the nations, with a proviso attached by France declaring that such readjustments as are needed to counteract the possible fluctuations of currencies may be made. Obviously if tariffs of a certain height are permissible, they must be raised or lowered in accordance with the rise and fall of foreign moneys.

Yet the occasion is not improperly taken to point out the need of a more precise vocabulary in political and economic matters. What it is now desired to do is to establish the status quo for the duration of the World Economic Conference. That is a proposal altogether to be commended. No reasonable objection can possibly be taken to such an admirable design, which will prevent tariffs being used purely for bargaining purposes at the conference table. Anything less would make the proceedings farcical as well as unfair. But, as to the language used to describe this necessary agreement, a criticism may be made which is all the more valuable in that it applies to a good deal of political terminology.

A false analogy has unconsciously been chosen. We have only to consider the real meaning of truce to realize that it is not the right word to employ in this connection. Truce implies a cessation of fighting. In actual warfare it would be totally wrong to describe as a truce an agreement—were it conceivable—to go on fighting from the same trenches, with the same number of men, and with the same weapons.

Perhaps it is misleading to speak of a "tariff war," as it is the custom to do. The simile is far-fetched. Yet it is indeed understandable, and it is generally conceded that, at a time when there should be coöperation among the nations, it is regrettable that each nation should feel obliged to block the avenues of trade by national tariff defenses.

If, metaphorically speaking, we admit the notion of a tariff war, it is clear that a tariff truce should signify a temporary cessation of the tariff war. Nothing so drastic is proposed. What is proposed is good in itself, but it is not suggested that there should be a cessation of firing. It is only suggested that no new guns should be brought up, no new trenches should be built, no reinforcements of munitions or men should be introduced for the purposes of a surprise attack.

The point is not trivial. While what is being done should not be depreciated, for it has indeed a considerable importance in itself, and will lead, it is trusted, to further measures, expressions which go beyond the strict facts should be eschewed.

One difficulty which has constantly arisen in the course of international discussions during the past decade has been this tendency to find catch phrases which convey to the public imagination images which are scarcely justified. Expectations are aroused which are not fulfilled. More is assumed to be done than is really performed. In that way lies disillusionment. The public loses faith when it realizes that apparent promises have less content than they supposed. It is in the best interest of genuine understandings that we should refrain from using labels which do not accurately describe the "goods."

So, while we should welcome an agreement to preserve the status quo in tariffs until such time as an all-round reduction is feasible, it would be well to decline to overstate the import of the accord by employing such words as "truce" which, if they have any meaning, suggest the provisional abandonment of the so-called tariff war.

Citizens and Gangsters

FOR years the press has been waging a war of publicity on organized crime. The newspapers have uncovered the effrontery and defiance of the gangster. Accounts of intimidated witnesses, bribed officials and lax prosecutors have been the frequent portion of the reading public.

Boston was recently given an example of the methods of the modern gangster. A group of men killed the proprietor of a night club, himself a notorious racketeer, then donned their hats and coats and walked away unchallenged. Once more screaming headlines greeted a shocked public.

The second chapter of the story is being written in the Suffolk Superior Court, where three men are facing trial, charged with taking part in the shooting. Out of the first 160 veniremen summoned, only seven jurors were obtained. After one whole day's questioning of ninety men, only one was chosen. The majority of them declared they were opposed to capital punishment, and consequently were excused from duty. The excuse, when backed by honest conviction, is valid and understandable. Its wholesale use in this case aroused the judge to scathing comment.

There was talk that prospective jurors were being intimidated, that they excused themselves in fear of gang reprisals if they served. But investigation has disclosed no evidence of actual threats, though the general publicity about gangsters' methods may have had its effect. An alternative explanation has been offered that men simply disliked being kept away from their homes or occupations and in a stuffy midsummer courtroom or jury room through a trial that may be a long-drawn-out affair. Whichever the reason—and possibly both factors entered—the completion of the jury consumed five days and involved the examining of 337 talesmen.

This event, which has had its counterpart in other cases in various parts of the United States, helps to place the responsibility for the crime conditions of which so many complain. The menace of the gangster has been thoroughly publicized. It cannot, must not, be minimized. But its existence is due also to another menace, the apathy and indifference to social duty here illustrated.

The police exist to enforce the laws of the land. Politicians are elected to office to do the will of the people. These politicians may become subservient, may serve vested interests, may even connive with organized crime. What else is to be expected when the great mass of voters whom they are supposed to serve show little or no concern? With a determined and aroused citizenry, inefficient police, lax prosecutors and crooked politicians would be impossible. Servants quickly acquire the habits of their masters.

Perhaps this present case in the Suffolk Superior Court may do what screaming headlines have failed to do, may really awaken public indignation. One thing it has done already, and that is to place the blame for much of this crime problem where it belongs—squarely on the doorstep of the apathetic citizen.

Editorial Notes

The writer of a letter in a metropolitan newspaper protesting against repudiation of the gold clause says: "Fancy going to a bank where you have deposited $1000 and ask the bank to give you $1000, and the bank tells you that for its own reasons it cannot give you the $1000, but will give you some fur coats or some bricks instead of the money. That would be a pretty picture, wouldn't it?" Possibly it would. Depositors in some banks would have been glad these last two years to get fur coats or bricks—or phonograph records or groceries.

If the first White House "at home" failed to attract the "usual press," it was a matter of invitations, rather than acceptances. Instead of sending them to official and diplomatic Washington, as is the custom, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt shattered another precedent by having in the newspaper writers and their families.

Since the old opera house at Colusa, Calif., which sold recently for one dollar, is to be razed for material to provide a new farm home for a family whose residence was destroyed by fire, the transaction may be described as a "benefit performance" that "brought down the house."

Modern Trade Troubles 500 Years Old

LONDON

THOSE who think the twentieth century has flown in the face of the Book of Proverbs and invented something really new under the sun in the shape of the world depression may be surprised to learn that our ancestors 500 years ago knew at least as much as we do about exchange restrictions, gold embargoes, tariff walls, licenses and all the other paraphernalia of crisis that the World Economic Conference is now grappling with.

Those who would like to learn from the trade tribulations of our forefathers will find profit mingling with pleasure in "Studies of English Trade in the Fifteenth Century" (George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London, price 21s.). It is a sufficient hall mark of quality that the book is edited by Dr. Eileen Power and M. M. Postan, respectively professor and lecturer in economic history in London University.

* * *

The first quarter of the fifteenth century was a period of persistent depression, not only for England but most of western Europe. Then came three prosperous decades followed by some more lean years, culminating so far as England was concerned in a period of almost boisterous prosperity. So there is hope for the twentieth century yet.

The fifteenth century, following the practice of its predecessor, began with England busy trying to enforce an embargo on the export of bullion—silver as well as gold. Not only so, but by a succession of ordinances English wool merchants were enjoined to bring to the London Mint, as, for example, in 1420, "two marks for each sack of wool" which they sold overseas.

The mint wanted to recoin the foreign money into English "nobles," with the laudable—and up-to-date—idea of increasing the amount of money in circulation and so improving trade. Unfortunately, however, the Duke of Burgundy who ruled over what is now Holland, Belgium and the north of France where much of the English wool was sold, refused to allow export of bullion.

Those who complain of the slowness of the World Economic Conference may take what comfort they can from the fact that the fifteenth century was three-quarters finished before the scramble of the two countries for gold was finally ended.

Another fifteenth century trouble all too familiar to our modern ears was the cry of depreciated currencies. Thus, about 1400, Flemish "nobles" began to be current in England "in such numbers that a man cannot take a sum of 100s. wherein there will not be three or four such Flemish nobles and each piece is worse and less worth than the English nobles by 2d (4 cents)." It seems to us in these days unconscionably little to make a fuss about, but the Government nevertheless ordered the alien coins to be "voided" out of the country before Christmas—or else taken to the mint to be naturalized by refining and recoining.

* * *

Exchange restrictions seem to have been even more onerous then than now. In fact, it was a common practice for governments to forbid transactions that were not made in actual hard cash. Perhaps one of the reasons was a certain practice described in the *Libelle* (Little Book) *of Englyshe Polycye* written about 1436. Italian merchants, it appears, used to buy English wool on credit, sell it for spot cash and then loan the money at a high rate of interest to English merchants. Says the Libelle:

> And thus they wolde, if ye will so beleve,
> Wypen our nose with our owne sleve.

Anyway, to get round the exchange restrictions, the fifteenth century merchants resorted to various devices, such as are not entirely unknown to their twentieth century successors. One way was to represent the seller as having made a "loan" to the buyer of a sum equal to the cost of the goods. This loan the buyer subsequently "repaid." "We, Jean Bertout and Duic Florijszon, merchants of Leyden," says a deed of 1445 which is still preserved in Leyden, Holland, "are bound to Cantelo (sic), Merchant of the Staple of Calais, or to the bringer of this letter, in £100 sterling which he paid for us for the wool and fells (unshorn sheepskins) which we bought at Calais." As William Cantelowe was himself a well-known Calais wool merchant, it is quite evident that the loan was actually a sale.

Normally, payment was effected partly in cash—called the "earnest penny"—and partly as now by bills of exchange often called letters of payment. These passed from hand to hand and were discounted just as they are today. Sometimes, too, there was an ancient—or modern—flavor of barter in the transaction. Thus there is on record a deal of 1447 when a London stapler, or wool merchant, called John Feld, sold to a Dutch merchant named Peter Laurencon, wool to the value of £247 11s. 11d. What John Feld actually received for his wool was one load of white salt, a letter of payment from a merchant at Bruges, and three bills of exchange drawn by Laurencon himself—two on London mercers and one on a firm of merchants at Flushing.

* * *

Tariff difficulties were also not unknown to our forefathers. But it was not the import duties which were the chief trouble so much as the export duties. There was an ad valorem duty on imports and exports alike. But in addition, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, every sack of wool (364 pounds) paid 6s. 8d. a sack if exported by "denizens" and 10s. in the case of aliens. We read, by the way, that even in those far-off days, England, as now, had an "unfavorable" trade balance and imported far more than she exported. Somehow she managed to survive.

Then there was also our young friend, the "license to export," or import, which so many countries insist on today. Nominally, the export of wool—the "cheeff richesse" of England, as the Libelle has it—was a monopoly of the staplers or organized merchants. But the Crown found a good source of revenue in selling licenses to others. Or in return for a loan the Crown might on occasions waive the export duty. When, as sometimes happened, the duty was waived in return for a loan from a foreigner, there were loud laments from the denizens.

Protection of the home merchants was not confined to preferential customs duties. It was also quite normal to forbid foreigners to buy raw material or even to carry on trade inside the country. But complaints (has anyone heard the like today?) were nevertheless numerous that the foreigner somehow got all the trade. "I have not bought this year a lock of wool," wrote Richard Cely to his son in 1480, "for the wool of Cotswold is bought by Lombards." Not infrequently there were riots owing to the alleged misbehavior of the unfortunate aliens.

* * *

Altogether the woes of the fifteenth century, as described by Dr. Eileen Power and her coadjutors, in these studies seem in many ways uncommonly like our own. And those who think civilization is on the brink of destruction can take courage from the fact that the fifteenth century saw in addition to trade depressions, the beginning of the Protestant Reformation, the Renaissance of learning and the addition of a whole New World to redress the balance of the Old.

A. G. L.

Notes From Peiping

Cost of Living Low in Peiping THE population of Peiping, which showed a marked decline in numbers after the removal of the capital to Nanking, is again increasing. This is ascribed partly to improving business and partly to the presence of refugees from Manchuria. Another factor is the growing tendency of Chinese from other parts of the country to favor Peiping as a place in which to retire with their families on account of cheaper living costs, especially as regards house rents. The latest statistics give the population as 1,400,000, compared with less than 1,000,000 two years ago. There are in Peiping 2847 foreigners, including 863 resident foreign families. Americans are in the majority, closely followed by the British. The statistics also show that Peiping has 68 churches, 970 schools, 1892 temples, 356 guilds and 101 barracks. Telephone subscribers number 12,017, compared with 9000 in 1928.

* * *

Traffic Lights And Rickshas Camels, donkeys, pack horses and heavy-wheeled "Peking carts" complicate the traffic problems of Peiping, but they are not permitted to enter the Legation Quarter, a city within a city, administered by a commission of foreign diplomats. None the less the Legation Quarter has its traffic problems. These are due not to the volume, but the paucity of traffic! The well-paved, quiet streets of the foreign enclave are a temptation to the Chinese automobile driver eager for a little speeding not possible elsewhere. Some years ago the expedient was tried of putting "bumps" at intervals across the roads of the Legation Quarter to discourage reckless driving. These "ripples" have now been replaced by traffic lights of the latest design. Visitors may smile at the elaborate nature of the system for the sparse traffic of the Legation quarter. The Chinese constables who manipulate the signals have the pride of knowing when they switch from red to green for a couple of rickshas to pass that the traffic of New York or London is not directed with greater precision.

* * *

Forbidden City Restoration Steady progress is being made in opening up and restoring portions of the Forbidden City formerly not accessible to the public. Credit for the latest step in this direction goes to Mr. Robert Allerton, of Chicago, who donated funds to restore the Chai Kung, one of the residential pavilions of the Forbidden City in the section favored by the old Empress Dowager. Housed in the restored pavilion, which is known as the new Jade Room, are examples of priceless white jade, also a magnificent throne of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and a huge jade boulder elaborately carved with figures, pavilions and pastoral scenes. Mr. Allerton's gift was made through the Society of Friends of the Museum, a group of prominent Chinese and foreign residents formed to further the welfare of the former imperial palace.

Peiping Pushes Public Works Undeterred by the difficult times and the threat of invasion which has more than once alarmed the populace, the Peiping municipal authorities are pushing ahead with a program of construction entailing the expenditure of $18,000 Mex. every month. Some of the more important streets have already been widened and relaid with new asphalt surfaces, notably the road passing between the Forbidden City and the Coal Hill, formerly part of the imperial pleasure grounds. Attention is also being paid to the city's drainage system, first constructed in the Ming Dynasty 500 years ago, but now in need of reconditioning. The program of reconstruction is not confined to the area within the city's massive walls. A circular highway is being planned from the West Gate to the Summer Palace and the Western Hills and back, also a modern road to Paomachang, where many foreign residents have country bungalows.

* * *

Art Treasures Go to Shanghai Under orders from Nanking, many thousands of cases of art treasures have been removed from Peiping for storage in Shanghai during the period of the national crisis. Eight trainloads of valuables have already left, chiefly articles from the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and the Temple of Confucius, including twenty stone drums of the Chou Dynasty, 2000 years old, and a set of the monumental encyclopedia, one of the few in existence. Peiping's resources of treasures are so great, however, that the palaces and museums are still filled with more objects than they can display. Owing to the large number of duplicates, the suggestion has been advanced that branch museums should be established at Nanking, Shanghai and other large centers when normal times return and the treasures of the nation thus made accessible in different parts of the country.

* * *

Tranquillity In Peiping With the departure of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for Europe, Peiping has lost its semi-independent status, coming at last under the direct control of the Nanking authorities for the first time. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who took over control from the Young Marshal, is resident here as the representative of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces. Remarkably few changes have been made in the Administration, and the routine of the city goes on very much as before. The strict precautions taken to preserve order following the collapse of the Chinese forces in Jehol have proved fully adequate. A form of martial law is imposed between midnight and dawn, but apart from this the city is tranquil. Anti-aircraft guns have been mounted under the shelter of the city walls. Nobody expects that they will be called into use either now or in the future.